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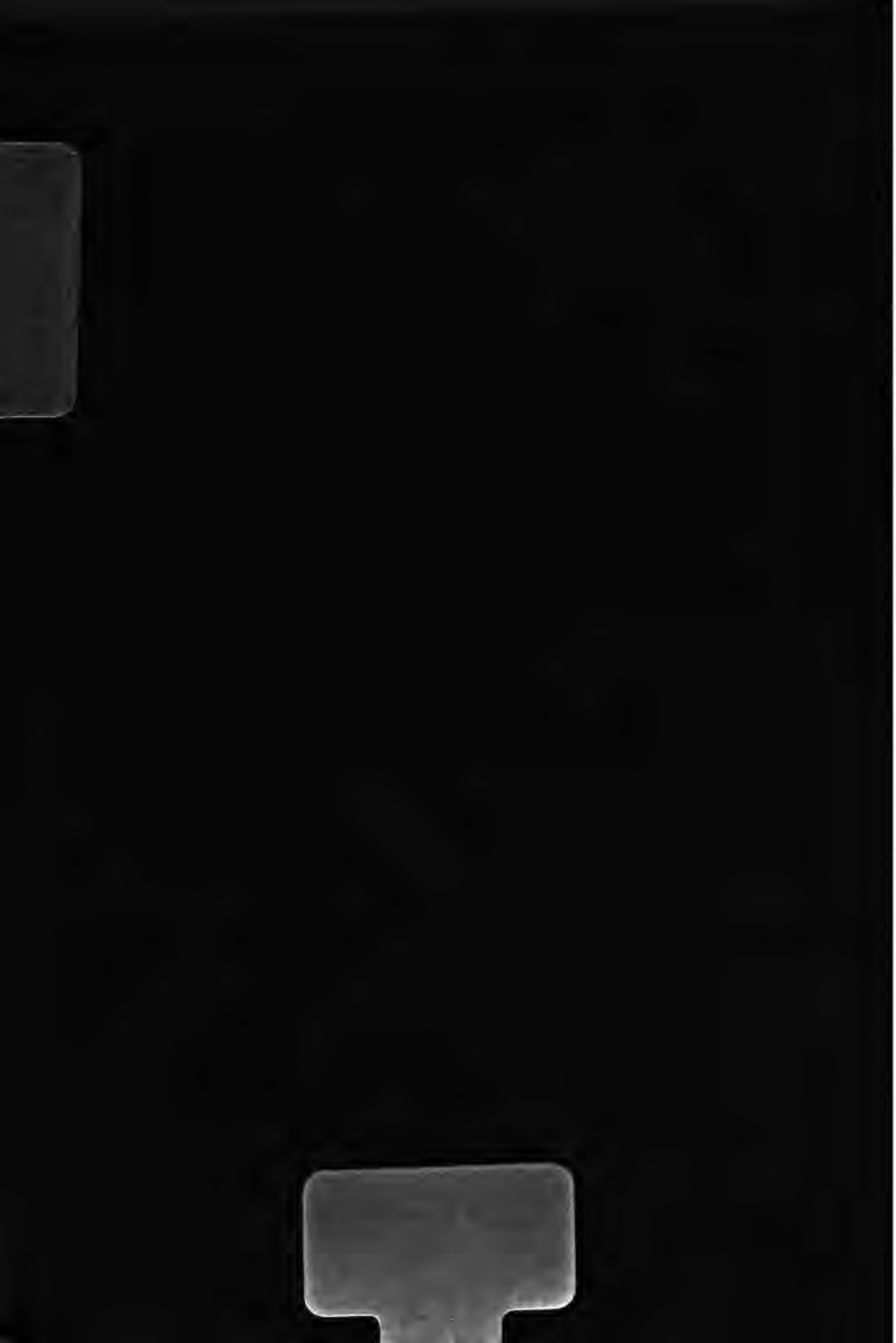
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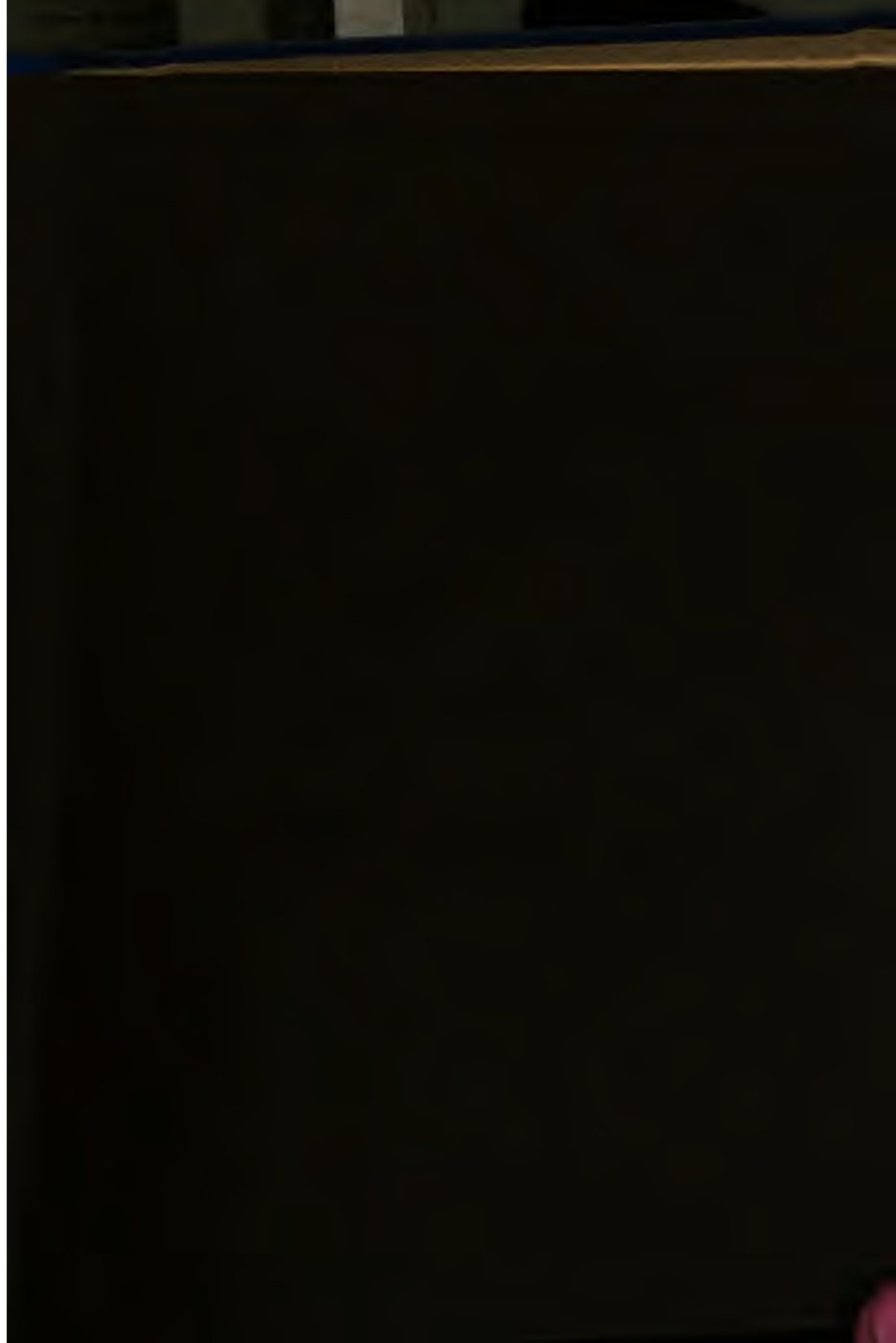
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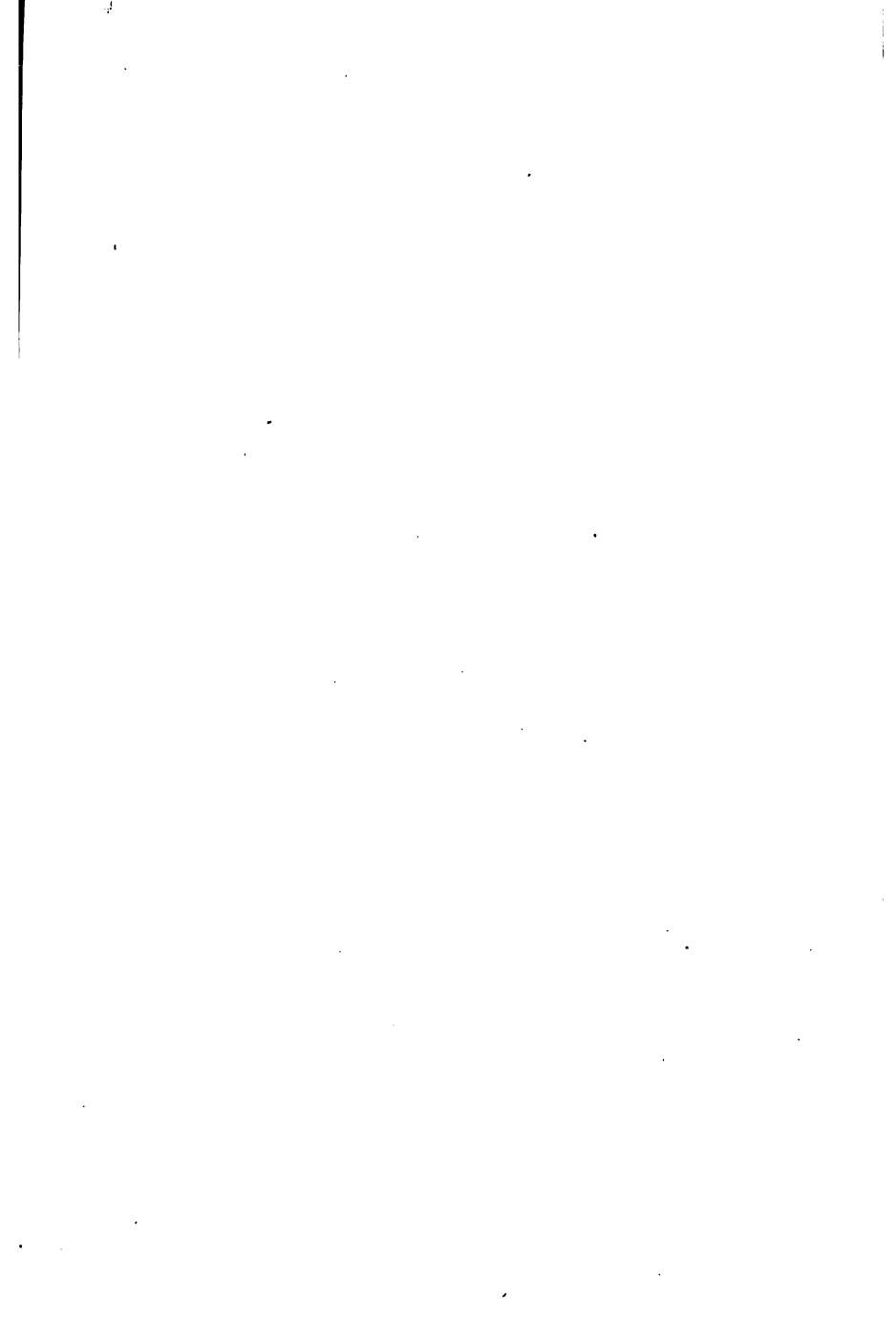
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THE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

1583-84



1883-84

"FLOREAT ACADEMIA"

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF
THE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

INCLUDING THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED
ON THE OCCASION

EDITED BY
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PREFACE.

THE desirability of preserving in some more convenient form than that of newspaper cuttings the history of the Tercentenary Festival, together with the speeches and addresses delivered during its course, must be felt by all ; and to meet this want is the aim of the present little work. The account here given of the speeches and different events is taken chiefly from the ' Scotsman ' reports, which were on the whole so good that they have required but slight alteration and revision. I gladly take this opportunity to acknowledge the kindness of the proprietors of that newspaper for granting their permission to publish these reports in this form.

I am also happy to say that in almost every case the speeches and addresses have been carefully revised and corrected by their respective authors for publication here, so that they are in every sense thoroughly trustworthy.

In order to keep the work within as small limits as

possible, I have refrained from adding connecting remarks of greater length than was absolutely necessary: and I have only to hope that this little summary may prove of interest and value to my fellow students and graduates, and to all interested in the University.

R. SYDNEY MARSDEN.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
22d *May* 1884.

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THE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL.

THE celebration of the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh, which had long been looked forward to, and for which most elaborate preparations had been made, commenced on Tuesday the 15th of April, and extended until Friday the 18th of April 1884.

It was favoured throughout with most excellent weather, which added in no small degree to the happiness and pleasure of what turned out to be in every respect a most successful festival.

On Monday even, the display of bunting in the shape of flags flying from all the principal hotels, and spanning the roadway of a number of the chief thoroughfares, or of drapery already being disposed on shop fronts, gave evidence that something unusual was about to take place, and showed that the city was evidently preparing for a *fête* of more than ordinary interest. Many persons were to be seen taking an interest in the different decorations, and the forthcoming celebration was the general theme of conversation throughout the town.

TUESDAY, 15th APRIL.

When the morning came, the presence in the streets of an unusual number of strangers, many of them of remarkably striking appearance, and readily recognisable as out of the class of ordinary tourists, induced a larger number of citizens than usual, especially of the fair sex, to come out in the hope of seeing some of the distinguished men who were now continually arriving: this gave to the city an appearance of life and warmth such as is rarely seen, and added to its natural beauty a living interest.

It was not, however, until the evening of Tuesday that the real business of the festival commenced in the form of a

RECEPTION IN THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART,

FROM 8 TILL 10.30 P.M.

This was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and proved one of the most brilliant assemblages of the kind that have been held in Edinburgh during recent years. Upwards of 4000 invitations were issued, and as the desire for admission on the part of the citizens of Edinburgh, and of many ladies and gentlemen who had come up from the provinces, was quite unprecedented, it may safely be presumed that every invitation sent out was duly taken advantage of. Ladies and gentlemen began to arrive as early as half-past seven, and the formal ceremony of announcing and receiving them extended over an hour and a half, from eight till half-past nine. During more than two hours the great building was densely thronged. It was, indeed, so crowded, that

only with great difficulty could one sometimes move through the area or mount the steps to the galleries, and for a time people were glad to enjoy the comparative quiet of the less frequented side-rooms. There was much, however, to recompense for temporary inconvenience. The scene which was presented from every part of the building was singularly striking and picturesque. Ladies appeared in rich and varied evening costumes; and although gentlemen for the most part were in uniform or ordinary evening dress, thus depriving the scene of the interest and attractiveness that would have attached to a considerable intermixture of academic robes, the spectacle, especially as witnessed from the galleries, was exceedingly animated and pleasing. As is always the case at gatherings of the kind in a Museum, the interesting surroundings in general greatly enhanced the pleasure of those who had the fortune to be present. This night there was an element which rendered the assemblage more than usually attractive—viz., the presence of many men from all quarters of the world, eminent in literature, science, and art. The more distinguished of the University guests, the representatives of English and foreign seats of learning, were eagerly sought after.

Among those who were present were—

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.
 Mr Robert Browning.
 The Bishop of Durham.
 Count Constantine Nigra, the Italian
 Ambassador.
 Baron De Penedo, the Brazilian Minister,
 who appeared in a rich scarlet uniform fringed with gold.
 Professor Bathalha Reis, Coimbra,
 Portugal.
 His Excellency Marcial Martinez,
 Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili.
 Professor Beets, Utrecht.
 Dr W. B. Carpenter.
 Professor Otto Donner, University
 of Finland.
 Dr Heinrich Rosenbusch, Heidelberg.
 Professor Fredet, Académie de Clermont.
 Dr Porter, Belfast.
 Dr Maurice Straszewski, University
 of Cracow.

Professor Sieveking, Professor M. Bourcart, and the representatives of the University of St Petersburg.
 Professor Mendeleeff.
 Dr Josephus Szabò, Rector of the University of Pesth.
 Dr Doijer, of Leyden.
 Dr E. Zupitza, Professor of English Philology at Berlin.
 Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen.
 Professor Georg Hoffmann, Kiel.
 Ant D'Abbadie, Académie des Sciences, Paris.
 Professor Alphonse Rivier, Brussels.
 Sir Joseph Fayrer.
 Professor Green, of Princeton, U.S.A.
 Mr Russell Lowell, the American Minister.
 Sir Arthur Halkett.
 Professor Cayley of Oxford, and many other distinguished representatives of Universities.

The 4000 invitations issued were distributed—2500 by the University authorities, and 1500 by the Lord Provost and Magistrates. All the members of the Senatus, a very large number of the members of the University Council, and several hundred students were present. From the office of the Town-Clerk invitations were sent to the representatives of between sixty and seventy public bodies in Edinburgh and neighbourhood, and many ladies and gentlemen.

Among others invited were—

The Marquis of Lothian.
 The Earl of Stair.
 The Earl of Rosebery.
 Lady Gordon Cathcart.
 The Earl of Hopetoun.
 Lord Napier of Ettrick.
 Lord and Lady Belhaven.
 The Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
 Major-General Robertson, C.B.
 Provost Swan, Kirkcaldy.
 Major-General Furlong.
 Major-General Anderson, C.B.
 Sir John Steell, R.S.A.
 Sir J. Gibson Maitland.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-Clerk, and the Lords of Session.
 Sheriff Davidson, and the Sheriff-Substitutes and officials of the Edinburgh Sheriff Court.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and other Crown officials.
 The Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and representatives of that body, and the representatives of the W.S., S.S.C., and S.L. Societies.
 Mr T. R. Buchanan, M.P.
 Mr S. D. Waddy, M.P.
 Mr J. Dick Peddie, M.P.
 Mr A. Grant, M.P.
 Mr W. Holms.
 Mr James Cowan.
 Mr Duncan M'Laren, Newington House.
 Sir Wm. Thomson, V.P.R.S., and the other Vice-Presidents of the Royal Society.
 W. S. Walker of Bowland.

Dr Skelton, Board of Supervision.
 Mr Geo. Burnett, Lyon King of Arms.
 Sheriff Guthrie Smith.
 Sheriff Irvine.
 Sheriff Comrie Thomson.
 Sheriff Pattison.
 Sheriff Moncrieff.
 Sheriff Thoma.
 Sheriff Gloag.
 Sheriff Ivory.
 Sheriff Crichton.
 Sheriff Trayner.
 Sheriff Clark.
 Sheriff Macdonald.
 The Provost and Town-Clerks of Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh.
 Major-General Macdonald.
 Colonel Preston, C.B.
 Major Crofton, A.D.C.
 Major G. W. Smith, and officers of the N.B. Staff.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, and officers of the Scots Greys.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. White, V.C., C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hay, and officers of the Gordon Highlanders.
 Lord Galloway.
 Colonel Warren, Royal Engineers.
 Major Gore Booth.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Ross, Army Pay Department.
 Assistant Commissary-General, W. J. Leslie Robertson.
 Sir Wm. Fettes Douglas, P.R.S.A., and the Secretary and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy.
 Mr Charles Lawson.

Mr T. B. Johnston.
Mr P. J. Stirling Boyd, M.A.
Mr W. M'Ewan.
Mr John Fulton.
Mr W. Duncan, S.S.C.
Deputy Lieutenants of the city.
The Justices of Peace for the city.
The foreign consuls in Edinburgh and Leith.
The presidents, secretaries, and Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

A representative company of the city clergy; the members of the Edinburgh School Board; the chief officials of the Merchant Company; High Constables; Chamber of Commerce; the Fishery Board; General Post Office; Inland Revenue; Register House.

The managers and secretaries of the banks and insurance offices, &c.

Most of these were present.

The guests were received by the Lord Provost, Bailies Hall, Anderson, Younger, Roberts, and Clark; Treasurer Boyd, Councillor Hutton, and Mr Skinner, Town-Clerk. At one end of the Museum was exhibited a photograph by Mr John Lamb, showing in one group some ninety members of the Students' Representative Council. The assemblage began to separate at half-past nine, but more than an hour elapsed—such was the extent of the gathering—before the last party had gained their carriage.

The following was the programme of music by the bands:—

BAND OF 2D BATTALION GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Overture . . .	"Flotter Bursche" . . .	<i>Suppl.</i>
	"Reminiscences of Haydn."	
Valse . . .	"Mia Cara" . . .	<i>Bucalossi.</i>
Selection . . .	"Airs of all Nations" . . .	<i>Godfrey.</i>
Cornet Solo . . .	"Les Folies" . . .	<i>Waldteufel.</i>
Selection . . .	"Adelia" . . .	<i>Donizetti.</i>
Dance (Piccolo Solo)	"Des Aborigènes" . . .	<i>La Thière.</i>
	"God Save the Queen."	
Conductor—Mr J. KING.		

THE EDINBURGH POLICE BAND.

Langsamer Marsch . . .	"Der Torgauer" . . .	<i>Wagner.</i>
Overture . . .	"The Bohemian Girl" . . .	<i>Balfe.</i>
Waltz (with vocal refrain)	"Sunny Hours" . . .	<i>Colles.</i>
Selection . . .	"Semiramide" . . .	<i>Rossini.</i>
Russian Dance . . .	"Pas des Patineurs" . . .	<i>F. Godfrey.</i>
Fantasia (Scotch) . . .	"Burns' Centenary" . . .	<i>Cavalini.</i>
Galop . . .	"Iris" . . .	<i>Faust.</i>
	"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."	
Conductor—Mr WILLIAM MILLAR.		

The Edinburgh Police Pipers played selections after the Police Band.
Pipe-Major—Constable FINLAY.

THE CAP AND GOWN CLUB SUPPER.

AT 10.45 P.M.

This Club entertained the Lord Rector (Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.), and a large number of other guests, to supper in the Waterloo Rooms. About 320 gentlemen were present. The company assembled shortly before eleven o'clock, and Sir Stafford Northcote, on entering the reception-room, accompanied by the Dean of Faculty, was accorded a hearty welcome. At supper the company were grouped round numerous small tables, the conventional English style being departed from in favour of that observed in France, and an air of conviviality was thus lent to the whole proceedings. An excellent *menu* was presented by Mr Grieve, and the arrangements throughout were of a most satisfactory character.

About half-past eleven the students' torchlight procession appeared outside the hotel, and loud cheers were given for the Lord Rector. Sir Stafford and the other guests left the suppers-table to witness the procession from the windows, and the right hon. gentleman took occasion to address a few words to the students below.

On returning to the room, the chair was occupied by Mr J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., Dean of Faculty, who was supported on the right by Sir Stafford Northcote (wearing the Grand Cross of the Bath) and Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P. (who wore the order of a Knight Commander of the Bath); and on the left by Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and the Right Hon. Justice Raymond West. Among the other guests present were Professor Ernest Curtius, Professor Rudolf Virchow, Mr Robert Browning, D.C.L., M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., Professor Saxtorph, Professor Chauveau, Dr Billings, Count Aurelio Saffi, Judge Nys, Professor Sir Frederick A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., Sir Joseph Fayrer, Professor de Martens, Professor Dmitry Mendeleeff, Professor Tyrrell, Professor Ask, Professor Alf Mézières, Professors Ramsay, Simpson, D. J. Cunningham, Thierfelder, Butcher, Greenfield, Masson, Chiene, Ferrier, Brown, Bain, and Stirling (Aberdeen), &c. Apologies were received from Professor von Helmholtz, Professor Pettenkofer, Baron de

Penedo, the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, Sir Jas. Paget, Sir F. Leighton, Sir A. Alison, Sir Wm. Fettes Douglas, and several others. In accordance with the rules of the club, there was no speech-making, the evening being devoted to singing, story-telling, and instrumental music. The programme was a varied one, and the efforts of the different vocalists were warmly applauded. Mr Carl Hamilton, Mr Daly, and Mr Waddell contributed some charming selections; and Mr Millar Craig, Mr Stevenson, and Mr Lawrence Guthrie acquitted themselves admirably as vocalists. The proceedings terminated with the singing, by the whole company, of the students' song of rejoicing, "*Gaudeamus Igitur*."

STUDENTS' TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Later in the evening came the torchlight procession, which may fairly claim to rank as one of the liveliest and most picturesque events of the celebration. Between ten and eleven o'clock the students—to the number, it was calculated, of some seven or eight hundred, provided with torches and wearing badges—assembled in the quadrangle of the College, and, under the electric light, lost no time in forming into processional order. The arrangements of the committee seemed to be of the most complete description, and the general body of processionists gave the stewards every assistance in the task they had undertaken. By a quarter to eleven o'clock the students were all in their places, four abreast, the ranks being lined with policemen, while six stalwart members of the force took up a position in front. From a bonfire which had been kindled in the centre of the quadrangle the torches were lighted just as the members of the band of the Q.E.R.V.B., attired in plain clothes, arrived; and a start was made, under promising auspices, exactly at eleven o'clock, the band marching immediately behind the six constables.

The evening being fine, an immense multitude had gathered outside the College gates, where the procession was headed by three mounted policemen. The route taken was by the South and North Bridges, round Waterloo Place, along Princes Street, Charlotte Street, and round each side of the Square, through

George Street and Hanover Street to the Mound, and by Bank Street, Lawnmarket, and Castle Hill to the Esplanade. At first the torch-bearers got along in a fairly comfortable manner, but owing to the immense crowd on the North Bridge they got a little disorganised at this point. Princes Street was entered under more favourable conditions; and the students, who are to be complimented on the orderliness they displayed, joined in with the band, which struck up "For he's a jolly good fellow." Cheers were raised by the students as they passed the Waterloo Rooms, where, as before mentioned, were assembled at supper the members of the Cap and Gown Club, with Sir Stafford Northcote, Rector of the University, among their guests. In response to the greeting accorded him—

Sir STAFFORD appeared at a window and spoke as follows—Gentlemen, I hope you will have a successful night for your interesting meeting. I can assure you that those whom I have met who are now visiting Edinburgh for the first time are greatly charmed with what they have seen; and I venture to say that before they leave this city they will be still more charmed, both with the natural beauties and the acquired beauties of the place, and with the hospitality of its citizens. As regards the procession which we have just seen pass, I could not help being reminded of a very doubtful compliment which was paid to your national beverage by one of the Irish members of the House of Commons. He told us that when he drank Scottish whisky it seemed like a torchlight procession going down his throat. I can only say that if this is a fair sample of a torchlight procession, then it is a very good thing to go down anybody's throat. I wish you all good night.

The procession then reformed, and proceeded along Princes Street. In passing the Royal Hotel, vociferous cheers greeted the ladies and gentlemen who crowded the balconies and windows; while the Liberal and Conservative Clubs, the windows of which were also filled with onlookers, were greeted with cheers and groans, according to political leanings of the processionists.

While the torch-bearers were nearly opposite the Scott Monument, the spectators were treated to the popular melody, "O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut." Charlotte Street was duly reached; and both sides of the square were traversed in pretty good order, con-

sidering the number of corners and the terrific surging of the crowd. Proceeding into George Street, "John Brown's body" was trolled out in good time and tune. When passing the statues in George Street, considerable difficulty was experienced by the policemen in maintaining the line of march; but being assisted by a few stalwart students and young men from the general crowd, their efforts ultimately proved successful. From many balconies and other prominent points, blue and red lights were burned, with the effect of adding brilliance to the scene and eliciting hearty cheers from the students. On reaching Hanover Street the inspiring strains of "Rule Britannia" were heard above the din of the seething multitudes. The crowd had now become more orderly; there was less pushing and jostling than at the outset, and to the merry tune of "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," the Mound was traversed with a swinging stride and amid tumultuous cheering. The spectators who lined the pathway on each side, and the multitudes who had congregated in front of the Free Assembly Hall, obtained a magnificent view of the procession as it wound its way into Bank Street. In Lawnmarket the spectators maintained an orderly demeanour; but at the entrance to the Esplanade, which was narrowed by a strong wooden barricade, a scene of wild excitement prevailed. Hundreds of spectators had blocked the narrow gateway, and for a time the moving mass of human beings baffled the efforts of the constables to make a passage by which the torch-bearers could enter. Ultimately the pressure was relieved by allowing the front section of the crowd to get through the barricades; and then, almost in single file, the torch-bearers succeeded in attaining their object. In the centre of the Esplanade four tubes had been placed on the ground at right angles for the purpose of creating a draught, and upon these the remainder of the burning torches were heaped till they formed an enormous burning pile, sending up dense volumes of smoke. Forming a large ring round this cheerful blaze, the students, led by the band, sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Thereafter cheers were given for the University, the Representative Council, and the constables, and the processionists then dispersed.

Thousands of spectators thronged the streets along which the procession wended its way, and every available coign of vantage

was taken advantage of for the purpose of obtaining a view of the magnificent display. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and burned brightly coloured lights, and to these expressions of goodwill and encouragement the students responded with ringing cheers. Men well qualified to judge were overheard to remark that a larger, more brilliant, or better organised torchlight procession was never seen in Edinburgh. To the Students' Representative Council great credit is due for their spirited and admirable arrangements; while Chief-Constable Henderson and his staff of policemen, mounted and on foot, deserve all praise for the tact and ability they displayed in their endeavours to maintain order. Some idea of the length of the procession may be formed from the fact, that when the van had reached that part of the South Bridge which crosses the Cowgate, the last of the torch-bearers was just leaving the University gate. Special trains left the Waverley Station for Musselburgh at 11.55, and Dalkeith at midnight, conveying passengers who had come to the city to witness the procession. Fortunately, no accidents were reported to the police as having occurred in connection with the proceedings.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th APRIL,

It had been arranged that the day's proceedings should commence with a

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST GILES.

In view of this interesting event, the citizens were early astir. The weather, fortunately, was bright and bracing, and, besides the fortunate holders of tickets admitting to the service, thousands turned out to see what could be seen outside the Cathedral, hoping, no doubt, to catch a glimpse of the celebrities expected to attend. By ten o'clock the guests of the University had begun to assemble in the Hall of the Parliament House, almost all of them appearing in academic or official costumes. The University Company of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade was stationed as a guard of honour between the Parliament House and the church, their line being also extended to the boundary of the square facing the west entrance. Meanwhile the public who had secured tickets were crowding into their seats, and by a quarter to eleven o'clock the nave and transepts of the vast building, which had been reserved for this portion of the assemblage, were filled in every part. The brilliant gathering in Parliament House, whose many-coloured robes were in most cases set off with gold crosses, stars, or chains, was in due time formed into processional order, two-and-two, and issuing through the Signet Library, entered the Cathedral by the western doorway in the following order :—

The University Mace-bearer.

Lord President Inglis, Chancellor of the University.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Rector, and Principal Sir Alexander Grant.

Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews.

Delegates from Universities.

Delegates from other bodies.

Persons to receive honorary degrees.

The University Court.

The Senatus Academicus.

The Board of Curators.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.

Old Honorary Graduates.

Other guests.

Among the many distinguished guests were the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Reay, who appeared in Court uniform. At the entrance to the church the processionists were met by the clergy, including Principal Tulloch and Dr Lees, and were conducted to the seats assigned them, where they were received by the stewards of the church. The royal pew (which was draped in black owing to the death of the Duke of Albany) was occupied by the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Reay; while the seat at the extreme end of the reredos was occupied by the Revs. Principal Tulloch, Professor Charteris, Professor Flint, Professor Taylor, and Dr Donald Macleod, Glasgow. The Volunteer guard lined the aisles when all the congregation had been seated, and remained there during the greater part of the service. In the cheering sunlight, the scene, with its multitudinous faces, and many-coloured costumes, was at once brilliant and impressive in a high degree.

While a voluntary was being played on the powerful organ which has just been fitted up in the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr Lees took his seat in the pulpit, and the service was opened with the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, after which Dr Lees engaged in prayer. Professor Taylor, having taken his place at the reading-desk, read Psalm CXLV., and after the choir had rendered with good effect the *Te Deum*, followed with the thirteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians. Thereafter Dr Lees again engaged in prayer, and the congregation next joined in a hymn, beginning "Within our Father's house of prayer," written by the Rev. Dr Story,

Rosneath, and sung to a tune composed for the occasion by the Professor of Music (Sir Herbert Oakeley).

SERMON BY PROFESSOR FLINT, D.D.

During the singing, Dr Lees retired from the pulpit, and his place was taken by the Rev. Dr Flint, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

The learned Professor took as the texts of his sermon—

“Remember the former things of old : for I am God, and there is none else ; I am God, and there is none like me.”—ISAIAH xlv. 9.

“Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.”—PHILIPPIANS iii. 13, 14.

He spoke as follows :—

We have come together at this time to “remember the former things of old.” Whether drawn hither by interest in an institution in which we hold office, or by gratitude for the benefits of education received in it, or by a patriotic appreciation of the services which it has rendered to our native land, or by a generous recognition of its claims to honour as one of the world’s great schools of learning, our common purpose is gladly and gratefully to commemorate whatever in its history we can regard with legitimate satisfaction.

And surely we may well so regard its history as a whole. When, three hundred years ago, the University of this city had its small and humble commencement, like a tiny, feeble plant, set in a frozen soil, under a wintry sky, and amidst gathering storms, it “scarce reared above the parent earth its tender form” ; its development through its earlier stages was slow and precarious, not its prosperity only but its very existence long depending on a multitude of changeful and conflicting influences, any one of which might have been fatal to it, while no human sagacity could have foreseen their real effect on its destiny ; but the needed protection and support were continuously vouchsafed it, until at length there came happier days and clearer skies, the

abundant dew and the bright sunshine, and the truly astonishing growth of recent times.

It has throughout been ministered to according to its wants. For example, at critical seasons the fittest men to preside over its affairs have been always granted it. Thus, when, at its origin, its feeble vitality could only be preserved and developed by intense religious zeal, Rollock was given; when the storms of religious passion swept over the land, the most competent directing mind which Scotland then possessed—that of Henderson—was placed at its service; when fanaticism and intolerance had converted the country into a well of Marah, in which all sweetness was in danger of being lost, and when safety was only to be had in pious quietness, the saintly Leighton was lent; when political sagacity was peculiarly required, it was conferred in the person of Carstares; and when the transition from an ecclesiastical to a literary epoch needed to be wisely effected, no one more suited to direct the movement could have been found than Robertson.

What has been contributed to the prosperity of the University by patrons, protectors, and benefactors; what measure of strength or renown it has received from the achievements and distinctions of those who have filled its higher offices and its special chairs; what literature, learning, science, philosophy, medicine, law, theology, owe to those who have taught in it or to those who have been trained in it; what numbers have gone forth from it and what influence they have exerted; how all bitter controversies within it are at length ended; how its students have increased; how its government has been widened;—these are things to which it would be unreasonable to do more in this place than simply refer, but they are among the things most appropriate for us to bear in mind, and things the contemplation of which may well deepen our sense of indebtedness to the wisdom and the goodness ever present, never failing, through the three hundred years of history which we commemorate.

In remembering things like these, must we necessarily indulge in a self-exalting spirit? I trust not, and cannot see why we should. If, in the proceedings in which we are to be engaged, any one connected with the University should have to descant a little on its glories, or even on those of his own office, must he

thereby inevitably lay himself open to the charge of self-glorification, as having been deemed worthy of association with such an institution, or of succeeding certain famous men? Surely not. Surely the true and natural consequence of any thoughts appropriate to this time must be rather to diminish than to increase our feelings of individual self-importance. Surely connection with any great historical institution which has been blessed with length of days, with gradually gathered honours, and accumulated means of usefulness, ought to cause a man to realise that the institution does more for him than he can do for it; that office therein gives to the holder thereof far more of influence and of credit than the holder can give to the office; that the parts are, in this instance, far more dependent on the whole than the whole on the parts; that while the worthiest and most active of the parts must soon decay and pass away, the whole can so renew itself as still to live on and prosper; that the work of the individuals in this large and enduring society derives in a great measure its value not from the personal merit of the workers, but from its relation to what has been done by their predecessors and is being done by their colleagues.

It is one chief reason for not ignoring any real and solid ties which bind us to the past and to our fellow-men, that we are thereby in some measure emancipated from the thralldom of a narrow and selfish individualism. It is one great advantage of connection with institutions which are not the mere products of a day or the creations of an individual mind or will, but truly historical growths, sealed with God's own impress of permanence, that we are, in consequence thereof, naturally, if not necessarily, made to feel that we are sharers with men of many generations in a life far larger than our own. The consciousness of membership in such an institution deserves to be cherished just because it so directly counteracts an isolating self-glorification, so naturally tends to a due forgetfulness of self in a true recognition of our relations to others, and so manifestly contributes to generate and strengthen that sense of membership in the body politic whence springs patriotism, that sense of membership in the holy Catholic Church which finds expression in Christian piety, and that sense of membership in universal humanity which is the source of philanthropy. It may lead us to magnify our offices;

it may render us more sensible of the honourableness of our work ; it may give us assurance that what we do in connection with, and for the good of, the whole to which we belong, will in some form outlive ourselves, and not cease to influence future generations ; but it ought not to make us think more but less of our own small individualities.

Nay, more : to realise aright the significance of the things we would commemorate, and to feel what is implied in our relationship to them, must carry our minds and hearts yet farther and higher,—must raise them even to an apprehension of that ultimate truth which gives unity to all thought, and to contact with that sacred presence which gives sanctity to all action. The University has grown and prospered. Why? Is it merely through what has been done within it or by it? Is all said in explanation of its growth and prosperity when you have spoken of those who have ruled in it, studied in it, and conferred benefits on it? Certainly not. Obviously, one great reason why the University has grown and prospered is, that it has grown with the growth and participated in the prosperity of a life larger than its own. It has been received into and appropriated by the national life, been responsive to and expressive of the national life ; and placed here in this city at the very centre of that life, the organ has shared in the good fortune and wellbeing of the entire organism. It is what it is this day, after its three hundred years of existence, because these three hundred years have been not only to it but to Scotland what they have been ; hence, although almost two out of these three centuries were peculiarly dark and sad, distracted with civil and religious strife, and crowded with manifold crimes, follies, and afflictions, yet throughout the whole period a spirit, a life, large enough to pervade a nation, and to connect and comprehend a series of generations, has ruled and worked, and made for truth and righteousness, and at length brought about that unity and order, that political independence and spiritual freedom, that measure of reasonableness and good feeling, that degree of peace and prosperity which we are privileged to enjoy, and owing to which so many of our institutions flourish.

But is even this all? Has the University lived only in the life of Scotland? Has it prospered only because it has been

enriched with Scottish thought and sustained by Scottish energy? Nay. On the contrary, Scotland itself has lived and prospered only because participant in a life larger than its own,—a life with which its Universities have especially served to connect it,—the life which rules and works in universal humanity—which binds together all generations and peoples—which, during the last three hundred years, has been lifting up not Scotland only but all the nations of Europe into higher regions of thought, into a purer atmosphere of feeling, and marvellously revealing itself in the discoveries of science, in the developments of art, in great social changes, in the increase of all kinds of knowledge, in the history of the human intellect and its ideas, of the human heart and its affections, of the human will and its energies. There has been one life which, although working in many lands and under the most diverse conditions, has never lost its unity; there has been one spirit everywhere present, which, amidst all follies and perversities of men, has never contradicted its character as a spirit of truth, of justice, and of goodness; and this universal life makes of the nations an organic whole and members one of another; this all-pervasive spirit is the great common teacher of the schools of the world, and causes each to be a debtor to all the others.

This life, this spirit, what is it? What but the life and the spirit of God? Of God, the unknown, the unknowable, in an infinity of respects; but also of God, the knowable, the trustable, the lovable; the ever and everywhere self-revealing God, who shines upon us from the remotest stars, who acts in every atom of matter, who vitalises every cell of our bodies, who is the light in every true thought and the virtue in every great and good deed, who rules the whole history of humanity from within, determining both its path and its goal; the God in whom we live and move and have our being, and into communion with whom we can enter alike by the life of reason, of love, and of duty; the God whom to serve is highest glory, whom to enjoy is deepest happiness.

Remember the former things of old, for God is God, and there is none else; for He is God, and there is none like Him. It is the traces of the power and wisdom, of the life and love of God in these former things, which make them worth remembering.

It is remembrance of them in relation to Him which is the right remembrance of them,—such a remembrance of them as can do us no harm, and may well do us great good.

We do well, then, this day to remember the former things of old, and to commemorate the history of the University. We do well if we seek to appreciate at its full value the inheritance which our predecessors have left us; to stir up within us the consciousness of participation in the corporate and collective life of this national institution; to put away from us the shallow and dangerous spirit which ignores or despises the past, and regards even its most helpful ties merely as chains to be broken; and to cherish instead a spirit which discerns and reverences the reason that has ruled in history—which would retain, apply, and utilise whatever of truth and goodness the past has brought down to the present—which is humble enough to feel and intelligent enough to perceive that it needs whatever strength and wealth it can derive from the past to fulfil the duties of the present and to meet the demands of the future.

But this is only the half of the truth and the half of our duty. The God who has been in the past—the Spirit of life, and truth, and goodness which has pervaded the past—is in the present and will be in the future, and we must not so cling to the dead past as to lose hold of the life which was in it, but has now risen above it, and is ever rising higher. The past itself has been, as it were, constantly striving to transcend itself, and we should be unfaithful to the whole spirit and teaching even of the past, if we did not, like the apostle, forget the things that are behind, and reach forth unto those things which are before, and press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God. While, therefore, we reverence all that has been honourable in the past, and utilise all that is useful which has come down to us from the past; while we distrust all modes of thought and schemes of reform which do not adequately take account of the past,—let us not suppose that we can abide in the past or perpetuate the past; that we ought to retain anything which has plainly outlived its usefulness; that we can meet new requirements with old resources; that the problems of the future will not task to the utmost our inventiveness as well as our energy; that we may afford to shut our eyes to the light which shines

from any land, or to reject aid from any quarter. Let the dead bury their dead, but let us follow that which never dies, and the revelations of which are ever increasing in clearness, in fulness, and in beauty:

The past has brought nothing to perfection, and the future ought to be in all respects an advance and improvement on the past, since it can start from it and profit by it. The appearance of a pessimistic philosophy here and there, and the still wider prevalence of a pessimistic frame of spirit, do not prevent the present age from being on the whole an exceptionally hopeful one, and, doubtless, it will be its own fault if that hopefulness prove vain. It is not into a dull and uninviting future, not into one which we need fear to find empty or unremunerative, but into one filled with the promises of discovery, gleaming with the crowns of victory, that we are called to enter.

" Before us shines a glorious world,
Fresh as a banner, bright, unfurled,
To music suddenly."

In all directions new fields of thought and enterprise are being opened up to the human mind, and new conquests are being placed within its reach. Old subjects, like the speech and thought of ancient Greece and Rome, have come to be seen under new lights, and instead of having lost in value, as the ignorant or superficial may suppose, have acquired in these latter times a previously unknown significance, rendering them more capable than ever of rewarding a life's devotion to them, and more deserving than ever of recognition and support. That in the regions of mathematics great discoveries and useful applications may be indefinitely multiplied, if only an adequate supply of competent minds be forthcoming, and sufficient inducement for them to work be provided, is what no one will dispute. The extraordinarily rapid advance of the physical and biological sciences in recent years, has led some to suppose that their present pace of movement cannot long be maintained, but the suspicion is only shared in by those who judge them from without, and finds no acceptance among those who are able to see from within, and who are consequently aware that, numerous as are the questions which these sciences have of late been answer-

ing, still more numerous are the questions which they have been raising and leaving to be answered in the future. This, however, is obvious in regard to them, that in the same degree in which they are developed and specialised, in which their spheres of research are extended and their means of research improved, must there be an addition to the demands on any community which would support them in efficiency to submit to the sacrifices involved in increasing the number of their teachers and in providing the more abundant, more elaborate, and more expensive instruments and appliances of investigation required. The mental and moral sciences, historical and social studies, and the various philosophical disciplines, are also becoming inspired with a new spirit, new energy, new hopes, new ambitions, and have manifestly a great future before them. It is a future in the achievements and rewards of which the Universities of Scotland must naturally desire to share in a measure which will be at least not unworthy of their past. But if their desire is not to be an illusion, there must be adequate efforts put forth to realise it. The provision made in our Universities for teaching and study in these departments of knowledge must not be that merely which availed in the past, but that which suits the present and will secure progress in the future.

The Faculty of Arts has to reach forth unto such things as securing that its entrants be duly prepared, that certain great departments of thought and learning cease to be neglected, that justice to the various studies be obtained through giving freedom in the choice of studies, and that sufficient provision be made for furthering high special attainments. The Faculty of Medicine has before it the simple but pressing problem of the completion of the New Buildings, and what further problem I know not, save how to go on prospering as it has been doing. The Faculties of Law and of Theology both need great enlargement, and the latter perhaps organic changes. This city itself has within it the materials out of which, if wisely used, there might be built up, within the University, to the great honour and profit of the nation, a magnificent school both of Law and of Theology. Those who aim at this for the Faculty of Law will doubtless press forward towards it with a hopeful spirit as to a thing which is surely, although it may be slowly, obtainable. Those who aim

at it for the Faculty of Theology may have less confidence of success, knowing that sectarianism has in Scotland had many a sad triumph over enlightened patriotism, and that the ecclesiastical world has been always peculiarly slow to give heed to the word, "let the dead bury their dead"; but they can at least strive in the assured faith that they are on the side of freedom and of science, of religious progress and the public good.

In reaching forward to these things, and to all others which may add to the usefulness of the University, and cause it better to fulfil the ends of its existence—in pressing on to them, be it as members or as friends, as operating from within or co-operating from without—we need have no hesitation in doing so as called of God to the work, and no fear that in yielding ourselves heartily to this or to any calling of His we shall fail to gain the goal of life, the prize of His approval and blessing. There are no ways by which the University can be benefited but ways by which God's work will also be done and His name glorified. Nay, more: all our work in the University or in connection with it, like all other work to which God calls us, is work to which He calls us in Christ Jesus, and which we may perform in Christ Jesus. For Paul the high calling of God was to the work of directly preaching the Gospel; but that is by no means the calling of all men, nor is that the work by which all men may do most for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. A great discoverer in science may contribute, by the light which he throws on the character of God, and by the beneficial effects of his discoveries, far more to the establishment and growth of the kingdom of Christ than a thousand preachers. It is a grievous pity when such a man does not know the full glory of his own work, owing to his ignoring its relation to the work of Christ. All good work is work which tends to the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and which should be done in Christ's spirit. Every high and honourable calling is in Him, and the blame is ours if it be not accepted and acted on in Him.

We would commemorate, then, the past of the University with gratitude to God for His goodness, and anticipate its future in the trust that that goodness will be abundantly continued. Its past is, in great part, not dead, but yet living in us and living for us,—a source of strength in the present, and a ground of

hope for the future. The hearts of the generous and patriotic turn with trust, with affection, with pride, to old things, around which, while meeting the newest needs, noble memories and dear associations cluster. Look around ; for you can have no better illustration of what I mean. Not long ago there could have been no assembly here like that now before me, so grievously marred and deformed had been allowed to become this venerable edifice, although its every stone speaks, and its every pillar is wreathed with the associations of centuries ; but these stones did speak to the spirit—these pillars did touch the heart—of one, recently removed from among us, who loved well the old things of his country's history, and on this our Tercentenary, but also the anniversary of William Chambers, we are profiting by the restoration of old St Giles', due to his public spirit and munificence. May we not believe that it will not be otherwise with our University ? May we not believe that in the time to come there will be many moved by the remembrance of its past to labour in restoring whatever may have been wrongly allowed to lapse into decay ; in improving whatever is defective ; in enlarging, enriching, and beautifying, materially and spiritually, the edifice which through three hundred years our fathers have been building up, but which still admits of many a useful and fair addition, of many a strengthening buttress, of many a higher storey, of many a hall and chamber, of many a chancel and chapel, of many a pillar and turret ? May it be so. And since the God who has blessed our University in the past can bless it still and evermore—since He it is who was, and is, and is to come—who faileth never, and betrayeth never—let us commit its interests to Him. To Him also let us commit our own interests, our own selves, our own souls. And to His name be all praise and glory, now and for ever. Amen.

At the conclusion of his discourse, Professor Flint gave out a hymn, which is a free rendering by Emeritus Professor Blackie of the hymn, "Nun danket Alle Gott," to the air of which it was sung. It includes the following stanzas :—

Who in our castled town,
Where hearts for truth were yearning,
And tongues to teach were few,
Planted the tree of learning ;

Which through long stormy times,
And years of bloody strife,
Grew strong in branchy pride,
And fruits of lusty life.

And as in times bygone
Thy banners went before us,
So spread, as years roll on,
Thy guardian presence o'er us ;
That from these thoughtful seats
Of men that wisely know,
Well seasoned with Thy grace,
The words of truth may flow.

To teachers and to taught,
Do Thou, all-bounteous Giver,
In life and death be near,
With strength that faileth never.
Through clouds that hide the day,
Shine with Thy heavenly light ;
And point our pathway when
We stumble through the night.

Before the conclusion of the hymn, the Volunteer guard had retired from the church and taken up a position at the western doorway. Professor Flint offered up a short prayer, and the anthem, "Hallelujah: for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," having been sung, he closed the service, which had lasted an hour and a half, by pronouncing the benediction. While a voluntary—a grand fantasia in F minor, by Mozart—was being played on the organ, the vast congregation left the building, the guests of the University going first, much in the same order as they had entered.

Outside the Cathedral, where order was maintained by Chief-Constable Henderson and a body of mounted police, a large crowd of spectators had waited to witness the departure of the distinguished visitors.

LUNCHEON IN THE UNIVERSITY NEW BUILDINGS.

At one o'clock the Principal and Professors of the Medical Faculty gave a luncheon to about 650 guests in the Anatomical Museum of the University New Buildings. The large and handsome hall was pleasingly decorated for the occasion. The walls were hung with calico in alternate strips of blue and white—the colours of the University—the gallery being tastefully draped with hangings of crimson and gold, while along its front, at short intervals, were placed palms and other fine-foliaged plants. At the west end of the gallery were displayed the armorial bearings of the University. The tables, nicely laid out and adorned with flowers, were excellently arranged for the purposes of the entertainment—one long table being carried along the entire south side of the hall, with twelve shorter ones set at right angles. Displayed on stands were the Inter-University Trophy, won at the Blackford Ranges last May for the third time by a team from the Edinburgh University, and which is in custody of Captain Douglas MacLagan; as also three cups hung with medals won by old Æsculapians for athletic exercises. Each person as he entered the reception-room was furnished with a plan of the hall, with the name of every guest and his place at table marked upon it. This enabled the guests not only to find their places easily, but to identify those sitting near them, or to discover the names of distinguished-looking personages in any part of the hall. A number of students acted as stewards. Outside in the quadrangle the University Rifle Corps formed a guard of honour; and a large number of ladies, students, and others, who had assembled in the vicinity, gave a welcome to the distinguished visitors as they arrived.

The guests were received in the reception-hall, at the top of the main staircase, by Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and Professor Thomas R. Fraser, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and were afterwards conducted into the luncheon-hall.

The chair was then taken by Sir Alexander Grant, who had on his right—

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Provost.
 The Lord Rector (Sir Stafford Northcote).
 His Excellency Baron de Penedo, Rio Janeiro.
 Lord Rosebery.
 His Excellency James Russell Lowell, London.
 The Very Rev. Principal Caird, Glasgow.
 M. Pasteur, Paris.
 The Rev. Professor Jowett, Oxford.
 Professor Helmholtz, Berlin.
 Prof. Lord Rayleigh, Cambridge.
 His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier, London.
 Abbé Renard, Brussels.
 The Very Rev. Dean Liddell, Oxford.

Professor Laveleye, Liège.
 Major-General Macdonald.
 Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., K.C.B.
 The President Royal College of Surgeons, London.
 The Director-General, Army Medical Department.
 Sir Alex. Christison.
 Mr T. R. Buchanan, M.P.
 Sir Andrew Clark, London.
 The Rev. Professor Flint.
 Principal Dawson, Canada.
 The President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (Dr G. W. Balfour).
 The Director-General of the Geological Survey (Dr Arch. Geikie).
 The Rev. Dr Haughton, Dublin.
 Professor Heinrich, Lyons.
 Professor Geddes, Aberdeen.
 Mr Duncan M'Laren.

On the left of the chair were:—

His Excellency Count Nigra, Turin.
 The Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Justice-General.
 The Earl of Wemyss.
 Professor Virchow, Berlin.
 Dr Billings, Washington.
 The Earl of Galloway.
 The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, St Andrews.
 Professor Chauveau, Lyons.
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.
 His Excellency Don Marcial Martinez, Chili.
 Lord Reay.
 Rev. Professor Beets, Utrecht.
 Professor Stokvis, Amsterdam.
 M. de Lesseps, Paris.
 Hon. Justice Raymond West, Bombay.
 The President Royal College of

Surgeons, Edinburgh (Dr John Smith).
 The Director-General of the Navy Medical Department.
 Hon. Lord Kinnear.
 Sir James Paget, London.
 The Dean of Faculty (J. H. A. Macdonald).
 Sir William Gull, London.
 Principal Greenwood, Victoria University, Manchester.
 Sir Archibald Alison.
 Dr Fordyce Barker, New York.
 Sir J. Risdon Bennett, London.
 The President Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
 Dr Carpenter, London.
 Prof. Mendeleieff, St Petersburg.
 Professor Leishman, Glasgow.
 Dr Argyll Robertson.
 Professor Doijer, Leyden.

On the seats facing the chair were:—

Rev. Dr Lindsay Alexander.
 Professor Angellier, Douai.
 Dr Hutchison-Stirling.
 The Hon. Bouverie Primrose.
 The President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Sir Peter Coats, Paisley.
 Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A. London.
 Sir Thomas Boyd.
 Professor Bryce, M.P., Oxford.
 Sir William Thomson, Glasgow.
 Mr T. G. Murray.

Captain Kennedy, R.N.
 Lord M'Laren.
 Mr Charles Cowan.
 Mr William M'Ewan.
 Mr J. H. Renton, London.
 Dr Duckworth, London.
 Professor Martens, St Petersburg.
 Dr Peddie.
 Treasurer Boyd.
 Mr J. H. Younger.
 Mr David Jeffrey.
 Bailie Hall.
 Rev. Principal Dowden.

Rev. Dr MacGregor.
 Professor Max Müller, Oxford.
 Mr Black.
 Chancellor, Queen's University,
 Canada.
 Dr Thomas Keith.
 Sir James Falshaw, Bart.
 Professor Fredet, Clermont.
 The President Royal College of
 Surgeons, Ireland.
 Professor Coleman Sellars, Phila-
 delphia.

The following are the names of some of the other guests :—

Professor Chiene.
 Sir Joseph Fayrer, London.
 Sir Arthur Halkett of Pitfirrane.
 Bailie Anderson.
 Mr William Nelson.
 Mr John Cook.
 Dr Wyllie.
 Mr John Milne.
 Prof. D. J. Cunningham, Dublin.
 Dr Charles Cathcart.
 Dr P. H. M'Laren.
 Dr M'Bride.
 Mr C. C. MacDonald.
 Lieutenant Matheson.
 Mr Tawse Nisbet.
 Dr Peter Young.
 Mr Potter.
 Mr Howden.
 Mr Pockley.
 Mr A. H. W. Clemow.
 Mr David Wilson.
 Mr Caird.
 Dr Peel Ritchie.
 Mr James Bennet.
 Dr Rutherford, Dumfries.
 Dr Anglin.
 Mr Alexander.
 Dr Macfarlane.
 Mr J. F. Sturrock.
 Dr Mouat.
 Dr Clouston.
 Professor Greenfield.
 Professor Thierfelder, Rostock.
 Professor F. Hoffmann, Dorpat.
 Professor Wassage.
 Dr Wilks, London.
 Dr Macgillivray.
 Dr Littlejohn.
 Surgeon M'Creery.

Mr James Watson.
 Mr Duncan Smith.
 Mr Tawse.
 Mr J. C. Menzies.
 Mr Henry Moffat.
 Mr A. W. Inglis.
 Mr Croall.
 Dr T. Acland, Oxford.
 Mr Watherstone.
 Professor Baldwin Brown.
 Dr Andrew Smart.
 Sir Samuel Ferguson, Dublin.
 Mr John Fraser.
 Dr G. Sims Woodhead.
 Mr William Younger, Moffat.
 Mr Lockhart Gibson.
 Mr John M'Fie.
 Dr James Ritchie.
 Dr M'Farlane.
 Mr D. Crawford.
 Mr G. L. Gulland.
 Professor Turner.
 Professor van Beneden, Louvain.
 Professor Flower, London.
 Professor Williamson, Manchester.
 Professor Kovalewsky, Moscow.
 Rev. Professor Briggs, U.S.A.
 Surgeon-Major Lennox.
 Dr Gunning, London.
 Mr Bruce Johnston.
 Mr Andrew Usher.
 Mr George Barclay.
 Mr R. A. Macfie, Dreghorn.
 Dr Halliday Croom.
 Dr Imlach.
 Mr Henry Leck.
 Professor Tytler.
 Mr Thin.
 Professor van Hamel, Amsterdam.

Mr Scott Moncrieff.
 Professor Pearce, Durham.
 Mr Henry Davidson.
 Professor Sylvester, U.S.A.
 Mr Godfrey.
 Mr Sprague.
 Mr G. M. Bennet.
 Mr Murdoch Brown.
 Mr Rawand.
 Dr Allan Gray.
 Professor Annandale.
 Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen.
 Professor Ollier, Lyons.
 Professor Stirling, Aberdeen.
 Professor Boddaert, Ghent.
 Mr T. Nelson.
 Surgeon J. Anderson.
 Dr Bramwell.
 Mr John Weir.
 Dr Mitchell Banks, Liverpool.
 Professor Taylor.
 Mr W. Hare.
 Professor Bourcart, Nancy.
 Mr R. W. Philip.
 Mr Blackwood.
 Mr Curle, Melrose.
 Mr Collinson.
 Mr Cox.
 Mr Leith.
 Mr Richard.
 Mr Wade.
 Mr Christia.
 Mr Peter Millar.
 Mr Spowart, Dunfermline.
 Mr W. D. Menzies.
 Dr A. H. Barbour.
 Mr James Shand, London.
 Mr George Wilson.
 Professor Grainger Stewart.
 Dr Sieveking, London.
 Professor Ball, Paris.
 The Rev. Principal Porter, Belfast.
 Mr Rowand Anderson.
 Rev. Principal Rainy.
 Dr James Russell.
 Dr Cumming.
 Dr Coupland, London.
 Dr Stevenson Macadam.
 Dr Brakenridge.
 Mr Morton.
 Councillor Cox.
 Mr Kemp.
 Mr Robert Bell, Midcalders.
 Mr William Thomson.

Mr M'Candlish.
 Professor Rosenbusch, Heidelberg.
 Dr Angus Macdonald.
 Professor James Geikie.
 Mr Whitelaw, Glasgow.
 Mr Skinner.
 The Dean of Guild.
 Mr Lockhart Thomson.
 Mr J. D. Lawrie.
 Mr King.
 Mr J. T. Wilson.
 Dr Graham Brown.
 Mr George Cathcart.
 Professor Crum Brown.
 Professor Güterbock, Königsberg.
 Professor Frankland, London.
 The President of Queen's College,
 Cork.
 Professor Cleve, Upsala.
 Dr A. P. Aitken.
 Professor Rachmaninoff, Kieff.
 Lieutenant Baxter.
 Professor G. G. Stokes, Cambridge.
 Mr James Somerville.
 Professor Chrystal.
 Mr David Gill, Cape of Good Hope.
 Professor Donner, Helsingfors.
 Dr Craig.
 Rev. Professor Adams.
 Dr Edward Sang.
 Professor Georg Hoffmann, Kiel.
 Professor Straszewski, Cracow.
 Professor Ussing, Copenhagen.
 Professor S. S. Lauria.
 Mr W. W. Robertson.
 Professor Storm, Christiania.
 Provost Swan, Kirkcaldy.
 Mr Patrick Geddes.
 Mr G. Jenner.
 Mr Arthur Thomson.
 Mr R. M. Smith.
 Mr W. H. Barrett.
 Mr A. Atkinson.
 Professor MacLagan.
 Professor Dr Max von Pettenkofer,
 Munich.
 Sir Joseph Lister, London.
 Professor Erichsen, London.
 M. D'Abbadie, Paris.
 Sir George Clerk, Penicuik.
 Dr S. Smiles, London.
 Major Crofton.
 Mr John Christison.
 Professor Harkness, U.S.A.

- Rev. Dr Cameron Lees.
 M. Perrot, Paris.
 M. Gréard, Paris.
 Professor Blackie.
 Professor Villari, Florence.
 Professor Szabo, Pesth.
 Professor Campbell Fraser.
 Professor Masson.
 Professor Stengel, Marburg.
 Professor Elze, Halle.
 Professor Schipper, Vienna.
 Professor Mézières, Paris.
 Professor Caro, Paris.
 Professor Kirkpatrick.
 Professor Charteris.
 Professor Guizot, Paris.
 Right Rev. Bishop Perry, Melbourne.
 Mr Stockman.
 Mr F. Simmon.
 Professor Rutherford.
 Professor Schmiedeberg, Strasburg.
 Sir William Bowman, London.
 Professor Struthers, Aberdeen.
 Dr P. H. Watson.
 Dr R. H. Traquair.
 Fleet-Surgeon Strickland, H.M.S.
 Lord Warden.
 Professor Haycraft, Birmingham.
 Professor Hamilton, Aberdeen.
 Mr Colston.
 Dr Batty Tuke.
 Surgeon Rowth.
 Mr James Haldane.
 Professor Cremona, Rome.
 Professor Tyrrell, Dublin.
 Professor Rivier, Brussels.
 Professor Sellar.
 Professor Lorimer.
 Mr Browning, London.
 Dr Zupitza, Berlin.
 Count Saffi, Bologna.
 Principal Peterson, Dundee.
 Dr Arthur Mitchell.
 Mr David Hepburn.
 Dr Maudsley, London.
 Mr George Mackay.
 Dr Archibald Inglis.
 Mr Whittingdale.
 Mr Matthew Gardiner.
 Professor Simpson.
 Bailie Clark.
 Master of the Merchant Company.
 Professor Ask, Lund.
 Professor Thorburn, Manchester.
- Dr Priestly, London.
 Dr Dunsmore.
 Mr John Cowan, Beeslack.
 Mr James Currie.
 Dr Braidwood, Birkenhead.
 Dr D. B. Hart.
 Dr Blair Cunynghame.
 Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen.
 Surgeon-Major Jackson.
 Professor Eggeling.
 Mr W. J. Kennedy.
 Professor Mendeleyeff, St Petersburg.
 Mr William Hunter.
 Professor Vera, Naples.
 Mr Swinton Melville.
 Professor Muirhead.
 Mr E. Baily.
 Professor Michaelis, Strasburg.
 Mr James Syme, Millbank.
 Mr Archibald D. Cockburn.
 Mr Mansfield.
 Dr Gillespie.
 Mr R. Clark.
 Mr T. S. Wilson.
 Mr Ballantyne.
 Professor Fraser.
 Dr Burdon Sanderson, Oxford.
 Dr Gueneau de Mussy, Paris.
 Professor Chiari, Prague.
 Dr Bristowe, London.
 Professor M. Hay, Aberdeen.
 Brigade-Surgeon Lithgow.
 Dr Murrell, London.
 Professor Ferrier, London.
 Mr H. H. Norrie.
 Dr Claud Muirhead.
 Dr Charles Bell.
 Mr Tod, Clerwood.
 Mr Falconer King.
 Professor Venable, U.S.A.
 Councillor Steel.
 Professor Macpherson.
 Mr Christian Miller.
 Mr W. Markby, Oxford.
 Mr Simpson, the Curator of the
 Anatomical Museum.
 Mr James Buchanan.
 Mr MacGibbon.
 Mr Mackinnon, Dalinakil.
 Mr H. A. Thomson.
 Mr James Shand.
 Mr Gilbert.
 Mr Sinclair.

Professor Dickson.
 Bailie Younger.
 Dr Atherton, New Brunswick.
 Dr Cleghorn, St Andrews.
 Dr Haldane.
 Mr James Cowan.
 Dr Goodsir.
 Dr Affleck.
 Professor M'Nab, Dublin.
 Mr Alexander Gordon, Monifieth.
 Dr Johnson Symington.
 Dr G. A. Gibson.
 Professor Mackinnon.
 Dr Moinet.
 Mr James Sime, Craigmount.
 Mr John Bald, Perth.
 Dr Cotterill.
 The City Chamberlain.
 Dr James Johnston.
 Professor Nicholson.
 Mr Hall Blyth.
 Sheriff Guthrie Smith.
 Mr Lindsay Bennet, London.
 Dr Aubrey Husband.
 Councillor Clapperton.
 Mr Aitchison.
 Dr Alex. James.
 Mr J. R. Young.
 Dr G. A. Berry.
 Professor Ewart.

Professor Ballot, Amsterdam.
 Professor Mackintosh, St Andrews.
 Bailie Roberts.
 Professor Moffatt, Galway.
 Mr M'Kie.
 Mr Andrew Wyllie, Lealie.
 Mr Dowell.
 Mr James Law.
 Mr Fulton.
 Mr Archibald Coats, Paisley.
 Mr Cousin.
 Mr Donald Beith.
 Mr Allan Clark.
 Dr A. G. Miller.
 Mr C. Somerville.
 Mr Waddell.
 Mr W. R. Sorley.
 Councillor Baxter.
 Mr John Boyd.
 Mr John Crabbie.
 Mr Alexander Tod, Peebles.
 The Rector of the High School.
 Mr John C. Brodie.
 Professor Wijck, Groningen.
 Rev. Professor Green, U.S.A.
 Professor Calderwood.
 Mr John Small, University Librarian.
 Professor Herschel, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The CHAIRMAN gave the first toast on the list, "The Queen." I am sure, he said, at this time I speak your sentiments in expressing regret at the loss that her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the nation have sustained by the death of the Duke of Albany. We hope that Queen Victoria has much happiness in store for her, and let us wish for a long continuance of her just and admired reign.

The CHAIRMAN in next proposing "The Donors of the New Buildings," said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—For the Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University this is a proud and happy day, in which we are privileged, in our almost-completed medical school, to receive so illustrious an assemblage. Of the University of Edinburgh to-day I might almost say what was said of Portia—

"Nor is the wide world ignorant of her worth;
 For the four winds blow in from every coast
 Renowned suitors."

I and my colleagues are deeply sensible of this honour, and of the great kindness, and, I may add, the courage, of those distinguished gentlemen who, coming from long distances, have penetrated into this remote and northern region to attend our festival. But the present meeting is not, properly speaking, a part of the Festival of the Tercentenary. This is not a University meeting; it is of a collegiate and domestic character, or else I certainly should not be occupying this chair. It was by no foresight or calculation that the approximate completion of these buildings has coincided with the celebration of the Tercentenary. But it has fortunately so happened, by a lucky chance, that we are able to see this little house-warming so brilliantly attended and graced by some of the greatest medical authorities in the world. I hope these gentlemen may find leisure to inspect our new medical school, and pronounce whether it is suitable and adequate, taken in conjunction with the noble Infirmary which adjoins it—whether it is thoroughly equipped for the practical teaching of medicine in all its branches. And I hope, also, that our non-medical guests may take a look at those bright and airy theatres and laboratories where all that is repulsive in the study of medicine is mitigated and refined—where the dissecting-room shows like a conservatory—and where morbid pathology is pursued as a fine art. When they see all the charms of this palace of medicine, perhaps they, too, may wish that they had been medical students.

And now, my lords and gentlemen, in this half-finished hall, which is destined to be a great museum, I ask you to drink to the health of the donors of this noble gift. They have, indeed, done a deed of public spirited liberality—*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. Little more than ten years ago this spot was covered with private houses and gardens. The medical school of the University was at a sore disadvantage for the want of teaching apartments and teaching appliances, and there was not one farthing available to meet that want. And now, within these ten years, the munificent sum of more than £130,000 has been presented to us by private friends—and that has been augmented by a liberal subsidy from the Government—and the buildings that you see around are the result. But there is one shadow which comes over this occasion and this moment, because we had

hoped that the kind and princely leader of this movement might have been here to-day. I had fondly hoped that he whom I grieve to speak of as the late Duke of Buccleuch would have answered to this toast; but he, the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch, has now closed a long life of virtue and of devotion to duty. I think that no life of any person in his station has shown more that he was ever actuated by a sense of the motto *noblesse oblige*. He had no special connection with the University of Edinburgh. The University had no special claims upon him. In fact, had he been a man of less generous heart and of smaller soul, he might have felt resentment against the University of Edinburgh, because you all know that at one time he was a candidate for the office of Chancellor in the University, and was rejected by the University in favour of Lord Brougham. But the Duke's mind was far above entertaining resentment for anything of that kind. When the scheme of these buildings was proposed to him, he entered into it with the warmest interest and the greatest enthusiasm. With the greatest simplicity he worked for us, he spoke for us, he gave us most munificent gifts, and he influenced the Government of the day—of which our present highly esteemed Lord Rector of the University was the Chancellor of the Exchequer—to give assistance from the public funds. The name of the Fifth Duke of Buccleuch will always be associated with the history of these buildings. So will other names, too, of noblemen and gentlemen, and of great merchants in this city, and of ladies and of others who have come forward to assist us. Not only to those whose names will be specially recollected on account of their munificence and the largeness of their gifts—not only to them does the University owe its thanks, but to all those many hundreds of subscribers scattered over the world who have contributed to this result. I only wish that it had been possible for us to have asked them all to be present here this day, that they might see what their liberality has produced. That they have strengthened and added to the University of Edinburgh is a matter of secondary consideration; what they have done is that they have contributed to the advancement of human knowledge and to the alleviation of human suffering in all time to come.

And now I will beg you, my lords and gentlemen, to combine with this toast a name which is well worthy to be connected

with it—the name of the present highly esteemed Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Town Council of Edinburgh were the founders of the University. They fostered it during many generations, and for more than two and a half centuries they made it a great University. Since they lost the entire control of it they have still shown the same kindly feeling and the same interest in it that they ever did. Four successive Lord Provosts of Edinburgh have been conspicuous for the interest that they have taken in these buildings—Lord Provost Cowan, Lord Provost Falshaw, Lord Provost Boyd, and none, perhaps, so much as the present Lord Provost, the Right Honourable George Harrison. He has shown a great and deep interest in the completion of these buildings, and by his ability and great energy he has greatly helped and furthered the cause. My lords and gentlemen, I beg to submit to you the toast, “The Donors of the New Buildings,” coupled with the health of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Lord Provost HARRISON, in reply, said—I had hoped that the reply to this toast would have fallen into other hands. At the same time, it is not improper, apparently, that as the lineal descendant of those who founded “the town’s college,” and the head of the Corporation which still shows its interest in it, I should be considered a proper representative of the donors to this College and to the University. The Vice-Chancellor has told us that for 300 years the city of Edinburgh has shown a deep interest in the prosperity of her school; that in their early and very poor days they devoted time and thought and all the money they could procure in order, first, to found it, and then to foster its growth; and I have no doubt that in the future, as in the past, the University will always find most faithful friends in the Corporation and in the citizens of Edinburgh. I may say, further, that I believe we are very far from the height to which its fame may attain. I am very certain of this, that so long as the present patrons—who are changed in some respects, and who, I believe, have the same hearty interest in the welfare of the University—so long as they search for and choose only the very best, the highest talent at their disposal, so long as those chosen give their best and noblest energies to the work they have to do, so long will this University prosper, so long will the people be

proud of it, and so long will it be a blessing and glory to the whole of Scotland. Not to the Corporation of Edinburgh alone, not to the people of Edinburgh alone, shall we look for help and support. To Scotsmen all over the world, and to the lovers of Scotland all over the world, we may at all times appeal with confidence and reasonableness that they will give us whatever is necessary to supply the material wants of the University. And when these material wants are supplied, we will then look to the University authorities, the University patrons, and the University teachers to do the rest; and, with the blessing of God, we may reasonably believe that they will do well their part in all time to come.

Professor TURNER, in submitting the toast, "The Sister Medical Schools," said—The toast which has been intrusted to me is one on which, at this public inauguration of the latest temple that has been erected for the pursuit of medical science, we should bestow the fullest honour. To the sister medical schools we owe a deep indebtedness. It was in London and in some of the great schools on the Continent that Monro *primus*, Alston, Plummer, Sinclair, Innes, and Rutherford, the founders of our medical school in the early part of the last century, received their training. It is, however, to the great University of Leyden, to which at that time so many young Scotsmen were attracted by the fame of Boerhaave, both as a physician and a teacher, that we must especially look as our nursing mother. So great, indeed, was her influence, that the regulations which prevailed in that University as to examinations and the mode of conferring degrees were adopted in Edinburgh with but slight modifications, and the 'Aphorisms' and 'Institutiones Medicæ' of Boerhaave were the text-books which controlled the teaching of medicine for nearly forty years in this University, until the spell was broken by the genius of William Cullen. But our indebtedness to our medical sisters is not limited to these early passages in our history. Our senior students and young graduates have always been encouraged to broaden their education, to increase their knowledge of men and things, by a residence at other great centres of professional training. And let us hope that that practice may long continue. If I were to paint a picture of a "Scot

abroad," I should not depict him, as has been often done, as a soldier of fortune, or a wandering philosopher ready to enter into disputation with any comer on some abstruse metaphysical and ethical problem, but as a young doctor hard at work in the wards of a hospital in London or Dublin, or a great city on the Continent, or advancing his knowledge of medical science by working in the laboratory of a University. But if we owe much in our origin and development to the influence of our medical sisters, we, as time has rolled on, have in some measure been able to repay them in kind. The great reputation which this school acquired in the latter half of the last century through the genius and labours of the second Monro, of Whytt, Cullen, Gregory, and Black, attracted to this northern city students from all quarters, so that the medical school assumed a cosmopolitan character. And as our young graduates returned to their homes and native countries, many of them became connected with existing medical schools or founded new ones. This cosmopolitan character which was stamped on the school by the genius of our predecessors has never been lost, and we are proud to say that there is scarcely a school of medicine in the wide range of the dominions of our beloved Queen in which one or more Edinburgh students and graduates are not acting as teachers.

You have referred, sir, to the satisfaction which you experience in seeing so many representatives from different countries assembled at these tables. Let me, on the part of the Medical Faculty of this University, say that we feel highly honoured by the presence of the distinguished company of guests who have accepted our invitation and that of the Principal to luncheon this day. Around these tables are representatives of medical science and learning from France and Russia, from Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, from Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, from London and the provincial schools of England, from Ireland and our Scottish sisters, from our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, nay, even from India and distant Australia, and allow me, sir, to join with you in giving a hearty welcome to all these distinguished men.

Amidst this wealth of intellect and medical fame, it may seem difficult to select from these our guests one more than another

to respond to this toast ; but we, the professorial descendants of the first Monro and his colleagues, may be pardoned, perhaps, for looking to the country of Boerhaave and Albinus, our mother in medicine, and to select one of the distinguished men now holding a chair in a University of Holland to reply to this toast. The reputation which the Universities of Holland attained during the last century has been sustained during the present. I need only mention amongst those who, in recent years, "have gone over to the majority," the names of Vrolik, the anatomist,—Van der Hoeven, the naturalist,—and Van der Kolk, the physician ; but Holland has still in her Universities men of European fame. Donders, one of the great scientific personages of Europe, whose unavoidable absence from our festival we greatly deplore, now adorns the University of Utrecht. We are happy to have with us to-day representatives of the Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, and Amsterdam, and of these I will ask Professor Stokvis to reply. Professor Stokvis is eminent as an investigator, both in the physiological and pharmacological sciences, and also as a physician, and he holds in Amsterdam the Professorship of general pathology, medicine, and pharmaco-dynamics. His countrymen have recognised his professional position by four times electing him to be President of the Dutch Medical Association, and by appointing him last year to be President of the first International Congress for Colonial Medicine. I may summarise his qualifications in three words, and designate him as physiologist, pharmacologist, physician.

Professor STOKVIS, Amsterdam, replied in English. He said—It is with the deepest feelings of my own insufficiency that I crave leave to reply in a few words to the hearty toast of Professor Turner—"The Sister Medical Schools." I hope that you will pardon me if I only reply to the toast of the sister medical schools, and not to anything said about myself. If the sister medical schools are renowned, we can say that we as Dutchmen are really proud that Holland is named above other countries in relation to Scotland. When I saw the 'Story of the Rise of the Medical School of Edinburgh,' I was struck with the fact that the same thing which happened in Edinburgh repeated itself in Amsterdam. The Medical School of Amsterdam was not a school of the University at first. The school came from the out-

side; it was brought into the University. So it was in Edinburgh. Our Professor Reusch—our great anatomist—and others were not Professors of the University; they were the Professors of the Surgeons' School, just the same as I find yours were in Edinburgh—just as your great Alexander Monro *primus* was. I find thus great resemblances between Amsterdam and Edinburgh, and I am proud to reply to this toast. But let me say that we, the sister medical schools, must be thankful for what the Edinburgh medical school has done. I do not speak of the eighteenth century—of Alexander Monro, of William Calder, and of your Gregorys. I speak of this century—the nineteenth century. When I consider in what the great progress of medicine during this century has consisted, I find three points, the first of which is the localisation of disease in special organs, the finding out of the functions of every organ, and the analysis of it. It was an Edinburgh man—a Professor of Edinburgh—who first showed us the localised functions of the nervous system. That was Sir Charles Bell. He was the man who made possible the labours of Charcot and Ferrier in the new progress of medicine. The second point in the progress of medicine is our study of etiology. We are all convinced, as medical men, that the future of medicine is etiology. And when I ask how we came to the conclusion that etiology is the first thing to be studied, we find that again it was an Edinburgh Professor who showed us by practice what it is to remove all influences from surgical wounds. I have only to name to you Sir Joseph Lister. In etiology, Edinburgh was the first medical school of the nineteenth century. The third point in the progress of medicine is the finding out of new medicaments, of new methods of relieving pain. And here, again, I find it was your James Simpson who made the important discovery in medicaments—chloroform. So we owe our thanks to the Medical School of Edinburgh—to the great men I have named, Charles Bell, Sir Joseph Lister, and Sir J. Young Simpson. To the glorious past and happy future of the Edinburgh Medical School I drink this toast.

Sir JAMES PAGET said—I account it a very great honour that I am permitted to propose the next toast, “Prosperity to the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh.” But, sir, I think that even before proposing a toast, I am bound to express

to you our sincere thanks for the hospitality with which you have received us in this noble hall—a hall which may hereafter be put to other and not worse uses. The hospitality is not only that which is expressed here on the surface of these tables, but that which you have given us in the company you have collected around them, so that each one of us may go away with the consciousness of having received that best hospitality which has introduced him to the finest intellects, the best mental powers, the best social feelings, of the time in which he lives. For this, sir, we most heartily thank you and the professors of the School of Medicine. Then as to the prosperity which I wish to propose to that school, it is a thing so plainly to be desired that I might safely leave it to every one here present to drink it with the enthusiasm that he has already in his own heart; and it is a thing so probable of being fulfilled that there needs no defence, no proof, of the wisdom of the toast. And yet I must speak of it, if only because I feel we are bound to express very strongly our desire for the prosperity of the Medical School of Edinburgh—we especially, who come from places that have engaged the deepest of our affections, and for which we have spent the best part of our lives; we who come from other universities and other schools. But, sir, Professor Turner has well told why we may as heartily as any—nay, perhaps, more heartily—wish for the prosperity of this school; for we have had to learn all our lives long the great value of a mighty rivalry—a rivalry which has never yet been wanting in the ideal of this University, and a rivalry which, we trust, it will never cease to exercise—for in the active work of life an honest and earnest rival is often far better than a cautious friend. We are thus deeply indebted to you, and none join more heartily than we do in the desire that the Medical School of this University may prosper and flourish for ever; and, therefore, in proposing the toast of its prosperity, what can we wish more than that it may hold on the same course which it has held steadfastly up to this time?

No one can read the history of the University and of the Medical School, both before and since they became connected, without seeing in it a most brilliant example of that resolute pursuit of good, that strong confidence in opinion, and that resolute desire to maintain its right, which is manifest in Scotland,

more than, I think, in any nation of the world. It has worked through times of great adversity, through times of which the Lord Provost has spoken, through times of constant controversy, of constant rivalry. It has illustrated, more than any school that we can speak of, the value of rivalry,—the value even of internal competition. And now it has reached a prosperity never before attained here—never, I think, equalled by any school of medicine in the British Isles. And with that prosperity has come peace; for we hear on all sides that there are now no more disputes, no more controversies—all are working as with one heart towards one end, the good of the school. May its prosperity be equalled in peace by that which it has attained in war! I believe it will, and even surpass it; for it is not likely that Scotland will ever fail to produce men of great mental power, of great power of resolve, of ready and earnest pursuit of that which is good for themselves and for the world besides. And if Scotland should ever fail to produce such men, it will not lose that power which it possesses in so marvellous a degree—the power of conversion, of friend-making, of assimilating—the power which is admirably illustrated by the instances Professor Stokvis has mentioned. An Englishman coming to Scotland becomes a Scotsman all over, for all the produce of his mind becomes the result of his residence, whether it be for a short time or for some years in Scotland. Really, if we might envy anything, we might envy this. In London we are conscious that we often make a German, or a Frenchman, or a Dutchman become an Englishman. Asiatics, Africans, do their best to be like us. Sometimes, even, we convert an Irishman; but a Scotsman never. Then may this be, if need be—though you will never come to the last resource—yet this might be the last resource—bring Englishmen among you, and they will maintain your school and University with as much heartiness as you do it here yourselves.

Then, what kind of prosperity can one hope for in the University school? Well, more pupils, more wealth, more stately buildings; the museums—I must not say better filled than this is now, only filled more appropriately with the work of the University and the Medical School; these shelves filled with treasures of science—treasures that shall carry with them that

which may now be novel, but which shall be read in centuries hereafter as possessing even a historic interest; and, with these, a more abundant power of spreading knowledge, and, what will not fail to come with it, a yet more abundant and blissful power of turning knowledge to the utility of men in the remedy of disease, prolonging their time of working power: all these things will come.

All these things we wish you, in the certainty that they will come. And there is but one thing which it seems vain to wish, because of the great improbability that the wish will be fulfilled,—that ever you shall have better men to teach and work than those you have had in time past—such as Alison, and Christison, and Goodsir, and Simpson, and Syme, and some among you who still live. May I be pardoned if I mention one of them—my dear friend and old pupil, Professor Turner? Can you have better? If you can, we wish you them. Nay, we would pray for them with something of the eloquence and earnestness which we heard to-day in your Cathedral. And then, surely, the prosperity of the University will far outshine anything that is now historical, well as it can be spoken of. I propose then, gentlemen, that we drink “Prosperity to the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh,” and I will connect with it “The Health (for that would minister to its prosperity) of Professor Thomas R. Fraser.”

Professor THOMAS R. FRASER, in reply, said—I rise with the feeling of my unworthiness to represent in this great assembly the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh, or to respond with any measure of adequacy to the eloquent words which Sir James Paget has to-day, as on many previous occasions, shown how well he can employ. At the same time, I recognise that events in which we are taking a part may, by their importance, overshadow all personal considerations; and I think it cannot be doubted that the Tercentenary celebrations which have now been entered upon, in their associations with the past, and in their present circumstances, constitute such an event. In recalling our past history, it is impossible to overlook the fact that accident and the far-seeing wisdom of the originators of the Medical School of this University led to its receiving, more than a century and a half ago, a special form of organisation which perhaps

more perfectly than elsewhere in this country satisfied the requirements of the medical profession. The result of this has been, that from a very early period students resorted to Edinburgh from England and Ireland, as well as from Scotland ; and when the extension of colonial enterprise led to the formation of new communities in America, that country also supplied students to this Medical School in large numbers.

The great ability of many of the practitioners sent out from Edinburgh, and possibly, it may be, the insight they had here acquired into methods of instruction, led to their taking that important share in the formation and organisation of medical schools in all parts of the world, to which Professor Turner and several other speakers have already made reference. The establishment of these schools naturally lessened the number of students who had previously been received by Edinburgh ; but, as new colonies were formed, and as new outlets for enterprise were opened, it has been the good fortune of this school to maintain its former position.

At the present time the largest number of our students is not derived from Scotland : many come from England, and a very considerable number from the great Australasian colonies, and from India, Canada, and South Africa. We must no doubt anticipate that the formation of well-equipped schools in countries which at present greatly assist in filling our class-rooms, will result in again lessening our supplies from these sources. It might be for us a subject of interesting speculation to inquire from what regions of the world this contingent of our students will in future be obtained ; and if any gloomy forebodings should be entertained, I think they may be removed by the consideration that large areas of the earth's surface still remain uncolonised, and that the enterprise of this country does not appear to languish as time proceeds.

In referring to the past, I am anxious to recall the fact that for many years there has been associated with the University an important body of extra-mural teachers. The learned Principal, in his history of the University, has far from exaggerated the beneficial effects of this association, when he has said that the friendly rivalry of the extra-mural teachers has proved of great importance, and has been instrumental in maintaining the effi-

ciency of the Medical School of the University. I feel sure that my colleagues will agree with me that what has been stated in regard to the past may be repeated in the present time, and that we owe a large measure of indebtedness to the extra-mural lecturers.

My lords and gentlemen, the special organisation of our Medical School, to some of the particulars of which I have referred, and the fact that there has been associated with it, throughout the whole course of its existence, men of remarkable genius, whose names are treasured in the annals of medical science, have raised it to a position of prosperity to which many speakers have already referred, and which may to some extent be expressed in the statement that in a country which at no time has enjoyed a high reputation for wealth, and in a city whose inhabitants number little more than 200,000, the Medical School of the University is at present educating upwards of 1500 students of medicine, and is therefore, I believe, in the position of being the largest school of medicine not only in this country, but in the world.

I have no manner of doubt that my fellow-workers feel, in all humility, that the preservation of this heritage is a task demanding their best efforts. In endeavouring to perform this task, the encouragement we have to-day received will greatly assist us in our resolutions. The good wishes that have been so eloquently expressed and so heartily received by this distinguished assembly will, I hope, be sufficiently far-reaching to enable our successors to point back to the proceedings of this week as the inauguration of a period of usefulness which may contrast not unfavourably with the period that has terminated.

Your presence in this hall emphasises the commencement of the new period. We have in this country a custom, when we enter a new abode, of inviting our friends to inspect our new possession, and to celebrate with us our entry into it. No more auspicious or gratifying a "house-warming" has, I venture to think, ever before been celebrated. In this hall we present for your inspection a not unimportant part of our new possession. Allow me to announce that the entire building is open to you, and that we shall be glad to receive our friends at any time they may be pleased to favour us with a visit.

My lords and gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine—of the students as well of the teachers—I tender you our most grateful thanks for your presence at the inauguration of these new buildings, which so admirably provide us with one of the means for continuing the prosperity of our medical school; and I tender you, also, our cordial acknowledgments for your good wishes.

Professor DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, in proposing “The Non-Medical Guests,” said—It has been abundantly established, by what has fallen from the Chairman and from those who have preceded me, that the essential object of our meeting in this place now is to return thanks unto our medical brethren, the high priests of our profession, who have co-operated with us to-day in dedicating this temple to *Æsculapius*, and to return our thanks to those generous donors who put us in possession of the buildings that we are now privileged to occupy. But I do not forget that there remains to us yet what is at once a privilege and a duty, to offer our welcome to those who do not belong to the profession of medicine—to thank them for their being present with us to-day, and accepting from us what we can offer of that hospitality which, I think I may without egotism say, has always been traditional among the members of the medical profession in Edinburgh.

I labour here, as every one must do in such a meeting, under the *embarras des richesses*—there are so many here whose names I should liked to have connected with this toast, but to whose utterances in the larger festival of to-morrow we look forward with expectation and delight. I do not enlarge upon the subject, because my duty is simply to offer them our welcome, and the lapse of minutes, and the recollection that there are other interesting things to take place this afternoon, whisper in my ear, *Surgere jam tempus et pingues linquere mensas*. But I think I have got out of my *embarras des richesses* when I am privileged to connect with this toast the name of the very excellent officer who sits not far from the chair. I am quite sure every one here will give a cordial welcome to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison. I do not speak of him here in his military capacity,—I am speaking of him only as a representative of our non-medical guests; but I might appropriately speak of him without entering into special details, because I am quite sure that a gallant soldier

is everywhere an object of admiration and regard, whatever the uniform he wears, and whatever the flag under which he marches. Further than that, I am sure that in an assembly the largest proportion of which are Scotsmen, no man will be more welcome than one who has led a Highland brigade to victory.

I have not to go very far afield to find a connection between Sir Archibald Alison and the University of Edinburgh. The name of his uncle, the former distinguished professor of the practice of medicine in this University, is one that is known only as a name and by his works to the present generation of medical students; but to those of us who unhappily are not at the student period of their life—who have had the privilege of sitting on the benches where he taught, and of forming part of his clinical staff in the Infirmary—to them there is the lively recollection and the grateful thanks for the instruction received from the excellent teacher, the skilled physician, and the generous philanthropist, William Pulteney Alison. I call upon you to drink with great cordiality to the “non-medical guests” of to-day, and to the health of Sir Archibald Alison.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, who was warmly received, said—I feel myself in a singularly inappropriate position at this moment. A simple soldier, I am called upon to return thanks for those great and distinguished men who, in obedience to your invitation, have come from the most distant parts of Europe to do honour to this great University upon her three hundredth birthday in the ancient capital of Scotland. I feel that the honour of responding to this toast is one to which I can have no claim in the presence of such men; but I am a soldier, and I obey my orders. I feel very deeply the kind and touching allusion made to my uncle, Professor Alison. I must ever feel a sort of personal connection with this University, for it was here my father received his education, and it was here my uncle spent the best days of his life. At this time, and when there is so much more to be done, I will not detain you, but in the name of the non-medical guests I return their most sincere and grateful thanks for the princely hospitality with which they have been received, and even more for the personal kindness which has been extended to every one. We thank you for all your kindness to us, and we will never forget it all the days of our lives.

Professor MACLAGAN, on the call of the Chairman, here gave his graduation song, "Chancellor Inglis," amid great applause.

Dr BILLINGS, in proposing the toast of "The Architect," said—It is now about one hundred and thirty-five years since the first American received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and Dr John Moultray returned to Charleston to fight the yellow fever on the methods and principles which he had here acquired. Sixteen years afterwards, four or five graduates of the University of Edinburgh became the first medical faculty in America—the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania—which adopted the organisation and the methods of work of this University, their *Alma Mater*. The seed thus sown has multiplied exceedingly. We have now sixty or seventy medical schools, and sixty or seventy thousand doctors with diplomas. Not all of it, perhaps, is good fruit; some of the heads may be chaff, with no grain. As the representative of the University of Pennsylvania, and as the representative also of the youngest University in the United States—Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore—and being specially interested in the subject of the methods of providing for modern medical teaching, I am very glad to have the opportunity of proposing the toast which is set down opposite my name, for I have had the opportunity of examining the buildings which have been constructed for the work of the medical departments of many of the great Universities in Europe and of our own schools, and in this country also.

The time has long gone by when the single little amphitheatre, such as some of you may remember to have seen in the old University of Bologna, with its two or three professors, was sufficient for the teaching of medicine. We have now learned that, in order to teach men to swim, it is necessary to put them into the water, and the whole tendency of modern education is to provide practical facilities, laboratory facilities. The old amphitheatre, while not done away with, is not now the sole method of instruction. The combination of all the methods for the various branches which are now considered necessary for a medical education—the proper combination of the eight, nine, or ten chairs, with means for theoretical instruction on the one hand, and practical instruction on the other—is not an easy matter

even for a small school ; but the difficulty may be imagined when it is necessary to provide, as we have heard to-day, for 1500 students. After a careful examination of this building, I am prepared to say that these difficulties have been largely overcome, and that this is to-day, taking it altogether, the best planned and best arranged medical school of instruction in the world. I think, therefore, I need not use any special arguments or pleas to induce you to drink the toast which I shall propose to the man who has combined with his own skill all the information derived from all the various sources, to arrive at this perfect and harmonious result ; for the architect must have exercised great judgment and performed a vast amount of mental work, besides assimilating the information which he has obtained elsewhere. The single scraps of information he may have obtained from the professors would not have created a building such as this, no more than a few isolated facts would create a science. I therefore ask you to join me in drinking to the health of the architect of the buildings, Mr Rowand Anderson.

Mr R. ROWAND ANDERSON, who was received with loud applause, said in reply—I esteem it no small honour to be called upon to acknowledge this toast, as having been selected to be the architect to design and to superintend the erection of the important public building, the inauguration of which is the occasion of this great meeting to-day. And I ought to feel more than gratified with your verdict, and with the graceful acknowledgment of the manner in which I have accomplished my task, which has been pronounced by Dr Billings, whose distinguished position in the medical profession, as the head of a great department of State, and whose knowledge of all the great buildings of the world of this description, entitle him to speak with the voice of authority. To combine in one building the nine great departments of this School of Medicine, with all the varied and different requirements, was a task of some difficulty. After studying the requirements of the professors, and after visiting the best buildings of this kind that eight years ago existed in Europe, I realised the great change that was taking place in the teaching of medicine and surgery ; and I saw that if the school in Edinburgh was to maintain its position, I must produce a building in which the great side of medical teaching—the practical side—

could be carried on under the most favourable conditions, and that no mere pedantic rule of architecture or questions of style should so limit me as to mar the vital object of producing a building thoroughly adapted to its purposes. If I have succeeded—if I have even partly succeeded,—for all the work of the best of men has those imperfections which are the steps towards the greater degree of perfection to which we are striving to attain,—I shall always feel pride and satisfaction that I have been privileged to contribute to the maintenance of the fame of this great school, and to enable it, not only to sustain the traditions of its past history, but to hold the position which it has so nobly won. And when this building is completed by the addition of the Great Hall, I trust it will be a building not unworthy of our own romantic town.

I have been frequently asked why I have adopted that phase of architecture which you see here. Obviously I could not have made use of Greek architecture, and to have adopted Palladian art would have been to sacrifice the interior to the exterior. I have not adopted medieval art, because an architect cannot ignore the spirit and tendency of his time; but I have made use of that phase of art which arose in Italy during the second half of the fifteenth century, when the great minds of that country began to burst the bonds of dogma and ecclesiastical authority, and were determined to inquire into the nature of all things, and which, I believe, will be the meeting-ground where those gifts of the ancient to the modern artists—viz., those principles of construction evolved and perfected during the middle ages, which, so long as we build in stone and lime, must be used, and that love of beauty and humanity for its own sake so characteristic of classic art—will mingle and lead to the production of a phase of art that will respond to and be more expressive of the thought and life of the modern world than anything we have yet seen.

To the Professors, to the Building Committee, I owe my most grateful thanks for that confidence they have always placed in me in dealing with all questions—practical or artistic—that have arisen. Of all the contractors that have been engaged in the work, I am bound to say that they have done their duty faithfully; and I have also to acknowledge the services of Mr Allan Clark, the clerk of works, who has been employed here through-

out; and whose knowledge of work, and whose frankness and courtesy, have contributed very largely to the realisation of this building. And to this great and illustrious company I return my most grateful acknowledgment of the hearty manner in which they have responded to this toast.

Sir JOSEPH LISTER, in proposing the toast of the Chairman, said—You are all acquainted with Sir Alexander Grant's reputation as a distinguished scholar; and from this time forth his name will be linked with feelings of admiration and of gratitude on the part of all of us on account of the large share which he has taken in this magnificent Tercentenary celebration, and the genial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on this occasion. It is with peculiar pleasure that I have to propose this toast, because I have had opportunities of knowing his worth and work beyond what has fallen to the lot of many here. Some years ago it was my privilege to occupy a Chair in this University, and I was therefore his colleague in the *Senatus Academicus*. And I had opportunities of witnessing the manner in which he discharged the duties of his high office as Principal, upon any discharge of which the prosperity of this University depends. I know, then, gentlemen—I have observed—the signal ability, the uniform courtesy, and the entire self-devotion with which Sir Alexander Grant has presided over this great seat of learning, and how much he has contributed to its prosperity and honour. I propose the health of our distinguished Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, who was warmly received, said—It is with great pleasure that I rise to thank you for the great honour you have done me by receiving this toast in the manner you have done, and to acknowledge the too kind words that have been used in proposing it. We have heard it said that many millions of the ryots of India, when there are a rainy season, abundant crops, and general prosperity, regard the Governor-General as a good man and an able administrator. That is my case. Because everything was prosperous, the Viceroy was willing to be congratulated rather than praised. And, in the same way, I have had the high happiness during many years to preside over this great institution, which has been prospering and advancing without a single reverse. Congratulations are being offered to-day.

I have also had the pleasure of seeing these beautiful buildings rise, like the realisation of a dream, into their present fame and beauty. Under these circumstances, I accept very cordially and very gratefully what I consider to be your kind congratulations to me on this occasion.

The assemblage then separated.

STUDENTS' DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION.

In the afternoon at three o'clock the dramatic entertainment undertaken by the students, under the auspices of their Representative Council, was given in the Theatre Royal, in presence of an audience that crowded every part of the house, and included many of the distinguished visitors. The Lord Rector (Sir Stafford Northcote) was present in one of the stage boxes during a part of the performance, and was greeted with loud cheers, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. The gallery was occupied by students, who amused themselves during the intervals by vocal performances, but were attentive listeners to the proceedings on the stage—though they showed a rather unfortunate disposition to regard sentimental and declamatory scenes from a strictly humorous point of view.

The piece which had been selected for representation was the late Mr Andrew Halliday's drama "King o' Scots," which is founded on Scott's novel, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' The piece has very considerable merits, and is peculiarly well adapted for amateur performance—for several of the characters are strongly drawn, and there is no lack of telling situations. The manner in which it was presented was such as to entitle all concerned in the production to very great credit. Nearly all the performers showed an intelligent grasp of the intention of their parts; their elocution was distinct; they grouped themselves well on the stage, and did not make the blunder, so common amongst amateurs, of turning their backs on the audience. Some few of the impersonations, moreover, were of strikingly intrinsic excellence. Such was Mr J. R. Burt's reading of the title rôle. Appearance, gait, and gesture, the strange blending of generosity and meanness, sagacity and folly, regal pride and plebeian famili-

arity, which made up the character of James VI. as it has been drawn in history and in fiction—Mr Burt reproduced them all with an ease and realism that must have been attained by conscientious and intelligent study, supported by unmistakable histrionic intuition. He made every "point" in the part with the certainty of a practised actor, and contributed very largely to the success of the performance. Mr A. Y. Ritchie's Richie Monipplies was also a vigorous and clever rendering. Mr Horsley looked the part of Nigel Olifaunt to perfection; but unluckily the dramatist has given to the young nobleman very little to do, save to attitudinise and utter sentimental speeches—things which it is peculiarly difficult for an amateur to manage successfully. Mr Horsley spoke distinctly, and was well up in the business of his part, and acquitted himself in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Mr W. M. M'Lachlan gave a careful and fairly animated rendering of the character of George Heriot. Mr A. B. Boak was well made up as Lord Dalgarno, and delivered with sufficient spirit and point the little dialogue that fell to his share; but both he and Mr Horsley, however, hurried through the scene of the quarrel before the King at Whitehall in such a fashion that the audience scarcely had time to appreciate its significance. Mr C. M. Hallard played with a good deal of humour and gusto as Jenkin Vincent, and was as dashing a specimen of the "bold 'prentice boy" as one could wish to see. Mr E. M. Royle's Trapbois was rendered with remarkable histrionic and elocutionary breadth and power: it was, in fact, a presentation of the traditional stage miser that was worthy of the strongest transpontine melodrama. A crowd of minor characters were sustained, for the most part, with satisfactory efficiency. The students were also very fortunate in the young lady amateurs whose services they had enlisted. Miss Nelly Petrie was not only a dainty and picturesque representative of Margaret Ramsay; she acted with both refinement and vivacity. Miss Mair was also a spirited representative of the part of Martha Trapbois; and Miss Kunz did well the little that fell to her share as Lady Hermione—her elocution being especially clear and well modulated. Miss Cameron also threw much comic power into her impersonation of Dame Suddlechop.

The closing words of the play had been cleverly adapted to

the occasion of its representation. The King, giving Nigel a copy of the "Counterblast" as a nuptial gift, says—"Read that, and ye'll never smoke tobacco."

NIGEL. And wherefore should I not, my liege? Your Majesty doubtless remembers the old college rhyme "In Laudem Tabaci"—

Sumus fumus ;
Est scintilla
In favilla
Nostra vita.

KING. Euge! Belle! Optime. Here's another man in the kingdom kens Latin besides mysel! And whaur got ye your learnin', my likely alumnus o' the Muses?

NIGEL. From your Majesty's own country, I may say, for I studied in the *Academia Jacobi Serti*, the University of Edinburgh.

KING. By my saul, ye're a ceevilised fella, an' oor Royal adoption o' your *alma mater* is vera weel minded, tho' oor ain pressin' need hath somewhat hindered oor generosity toward the same. For the remeid o' this defect o' siller we look to those o' oor successors wha sall be better provided with this warld's gear; but as wisdom is mair precious than gowd or siller, we doot not that oor University will grow to be a precious jewel on the croun o' oor beloved native city, an' will be celebratin' her fame tae a' the people o' the earth when we hae lain doon tae the lang sleep by the side o' oor Royal ancestors.

At the conclusion of the performance, Mr G. P. McNeill, who had acted as stage manager for the company, came forward in response to loud calls, and bowed his acknowledgments.

The mounting of the piece was on an adequate scale, and the orchestra of the Students' Club, under the direction of Mr Dambmann, gave a very good account of the overture, entr'actes, and incidental music. Thus what had been looked upon by some as a rather doubtful experiment proved an unquestionable success; and not the least pleasant among the recollections of the Tercentenary celebrations which will be preserved by those who have shared in them, will be associated with the students' dramatic entertainment.

ORGAN RECITAL.

At 4 o'clock Sir Herbert Oakeley, Mus. Doc., LL.D., the Professor of Music, gave an organ recital in the Music Classroom, at which there was a large attendance of distinguished guests. The class-room itself was decorated with evergreens, &c., and a beautiful collection of models of cathedrals was also displayed. One specially noticeable feature was the Professor's portrait, which had been painted by Mr C. Kay Robertson for the University Musical Society, and is to be presented by it to the University, as a mark of esteem for its first president, and to commemorate the Society's existence at the time of the Tercentenary. The Professor is painted in his brilliant and "full-dress" Oxford Mus. Doc. robes, and the portrait is an excellent likeness.

The programme of music proved to be most effective, and was well calculated to show the varied and great power of the magnificent organ. It included the following pieces, several of which were encored :—

- Air, "Mein gläubiges Herze," Prelude and Fugue in D minor (Bach).
- Chorus, "Hail Judea!" (*Judas Maccabæus*).
- Chorus, "May no rash intruder" (*Solomon*).
- Chorus, "Moses and the children of Israel sung this song unto the Lord" (*Israel in Egypt*) (Handel).
- Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," Mass No. 1 (Haydn).
- Symphony in E flat, Andante, Minuetto, and Trio (Mozart).
- Prelude and Fugue, No. 2, Op. 37 (Mendelssohn).
- Lied (Ständchen), "Leise fliehen meine Lieder" (Schubert).
- Prelude for Organ, in F major (Ouseley).
- Motivo, in B flat, Op. 12 (Pleyel).
- March and Chorus, "Twine ye garlands" (*Ruins of Athens*), Op. 117 (Beethoven).
- "God Save the Queen."

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

In the evening a conversazione was given, from 8 to 11 P.M., by the Principal and Professors in the Library Hall of the

University. To provide for the comfort of the guests, a porch had been erected at the south gateway ; while over the steps leading to the Hall and Library, which are situated in the south-east corner of the quadrangle, there had been stretched an awning of canvas, supported on timber beams, and draped with pink calico. The space at the foot of the steps facing the hall was appropriated as a ladies' cloak-room, similar accommodation for gentlemen being provided in a room down-stairs. Palms, ferns, and other stove and greenhouse plants from the Botanic Garden adorned the recesses in the Library staircase, and similar decorations were disposed at various parts of the rooms set apart for the evening's proceedings.

Elaborate preparations had been made by the professors and students to render the occasion worthy of the University. In the Library Hall, the galleries were seated for the accommodation of ladies, who from this elevation could obtain a splendid view of the brilliant scene below. At the west end of the hall was placed a dais, covered with crimson cloth ; while most of the deep window recesses were transformed into miniature boudoirs, in which, if necessary, seats could be secured, and pleasant *têtes-à-tête* carried on. In the remainder of the recesses not occupied with couches stood tables, covered with amber-coloured cloth, upon which several of the professors exhibited numerous and interesting specimens illustrative of the subjects they teach.

Prof. Rutherford's table presented an array of physiological apparatus, including a sphygmograph for obtaining tracings of the pulse, a muscle-telegraph, a myographion, several ophthalmoscopes and laryngoscopes ; and, besides other interesting objects, there was a sheep's head fitted up to show the circulation of the blood. In the way of natural history, Prof. Cossar Ewart submitted a large collection of rare preparations of animals, reptiles, and fishes.

Prof. Tait exhibited glass high-pressure gauges, apparatus for measuring the compressibility of water, and two of the thermometers used in the famous Challenger Expedition ; and Prof. Chrystal exhibited numerous mathematical models. Prof. Turner, on behalf of the Anatomical Department, showed specimens which attracted considerable attention, not the least noteworthy being the skull of George Buchanan, the tutor of King James

VI. Several heads of savages in good preservation also received their share of notice.

Prof. Crum Brown's collection of instruments connected with chemistry was an important and valuable one. His Bunsen's bichromate battery and spectroscope, showing the spectrum of air and other substances, were both exhibited in operation, and excited much interest. There were also shown two exquisitely made balances by Oertling of London, the larger constructed to weigh from the sixtieth part of a grain to eleven pounds, while the smaller was so nicely adjusted that a hair measuring the sixteenth part of an inch in length could turn the scale.

The table set apart for botanical specimens afforded no little gratification. Here Prof. Dickson had brought together, chiefly from the Botanic Garden, a collection of rare plants and flowers, including insectivorous plants, such as the pitcher-plants and droseras; aquatic plants, such as the skeleton-leaf plant from Madagascar; and many other equally uncommon specimens. The pathological exhibition, arranged by Prof. Greenfield, was likewise noticeable for the rarity and value of the objects shown, including an apparatus for water analysis, a hot-water funnel for gelatine, a hot-air sterilising chamber, a sterilising apparatus, specimens of salmon fungus, and inoculated potatoes, besides a varied selection of pathological rarities.

In addition to the articles set out on the tables, each recess was hung with a collection of brightly coloured diagrams of the articles exhibited. The students' reading-room, which was likewise turned to account for the purposes of the conversazione, presented a pleasing aspect under the transformation that had been worked by the decorators. The front of the balcony was draped in red cloth, and at intervals were arranged specimens of ancient art, both in painting and sculpture, sent by Prof. Baldwin Brown. Sculptured figures and table plants were also placed in alternate order on the desk underneath the balcony; while on a table at the other side of the room were adjusted a number of Argand gas-burners and microscopes, by the aid of which the guests were enabled to examine many curious objects. A picture of Robert Rollock, the first Principal of the University, was exhibited in one of the halls by his relative, Mr Hugh J. Rollo.

On a side screen in the ante-chamber leading into the students'

reading-room were hung forty-two neatly framed pen-and-ink sketches by William Hole, A.R.S.A., of the professors and leading officials connected with the University. The portraits were happily hit off, and displayed unmistakable artistic talent. Each figure was represented in characteristic garb and attitude. The Chancellor, the Rector, and the Principal appeared in their robes of office, and in each case full justice had been done to the details of the portraiture. The likenesses of Professors Blackie and Butcher had been capitally hit off. The latter, in his academic robes, was shaking hands with, and receiving the benediction of, the emeritus Professor of Greek, who wore his Highland plaid and straw hat. Professor Flint was represented as a defender of the Faith. Dressed in complete armour of the middle ages, but with ministerial bands of the present date conspicuously displayed, he was in the act of sheathing the sword with which he had apparently vanquished Apollyon. The likeness of Professor Wilson was, perhaps, not altogether successful; but the sketches of Professors Geikie, Masson, Lorimer, Crum Brown, Turner, and others were decidedly effective. The portraits were greatly admired by the guests, who crowded round them during the evening.

There were also exhibited in the ante-room, by Professor Cossar Ewart, a valuable collection of natural history specimens, perhaps the most important of which was an illustration of the Ballantrae bank, showing herring eggs and gravel, stones and seaweeds. Other curiosities were a live seal, caught at Queensferry, and brought from the Edinburgh Aquarium; and a phial containing living herring fry.

The company began to arrive at eight o'clock. Stationed inside the doorway of the Library Hall, Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., in his official robes, received the guests as they came forward. It was computed that upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen, including the Tercentenary guests and members of the General Council of the University, had accepted the invitation, and among those present were observed—Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Lord Rector; the Earl of Galloway, Lord Rosebery, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Reay, Lord Kinnear, the Lord Advocate, the Dean of Faculty, Sir Archibald Alison, His Excellency J. Russell Lowell, D.C.L., Sir Peter Coats of Auchen-drane, the Bishop of Durham, Bishop Cotterill, Count Fer-

dinand de Lesseps, Robert Browning, D.C.L.; Principals Tulloch and Cairns; Mr J. Dick Peddie, M.P.; Mr John Cowan of Beeslack; Sheriffs Hamilton, Guthrie, and Comrie Thomson; Emeritus Professor Blackie; Rev. Drs Rainy, Cameron Lees, MacGregor, and Wilson; and Treasurer Boyd.

By nine o'clock nearly all the company had arrived, and, notwithstanding that almost every corner of the rooms was fully occupied, no inconvenience from crowding was experienced. The rich dresses of the ladies, the animated and enthusiastic nature of the proceedings, as well as the varied classic and scientific surroundings, combined to form a picture not readily to be forgotten. Great interest was taken in the specimens and the scientific experiments; and much attention was bestowed on the busts of former professors, including Sir John Leslie, Dugald Stewart, Sir James Y. Simpson, Sir William Hamilton, Sir R. Christison, Syme, Forbes, &c.

Owing to the construction of the apartments in which the proceedings took place, the movements of the company were free and unimpeded, a stair at each end of the Library Hall enabled the guests to reach the reading-room and refreshment bars below, and one way and another the entertainment passed off to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned.

During the evening a students' choir sang several pieces of music in excellent style; the band of the 92d Gordon Highlanders played a choice selection of music in the quadrangle; while half-a-dozen pipers gave the foreign visitors an opportunity of hearing our peculiar national music. Towards eleven o'clock the company began to disperse, the proceedings being brought to a close with the singing of "God save the Queen" by the choir. The whole arrangements, which were of the most complete description, had been personally superintended by Professor Wilson.

STUDENTS' BALL.

Later in the evening a ball was given by the students in honour of the University guests. The place selected for the gathering was the Assembly Rooms, together with the Music Hall, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The

staircases had been covered with crimson drugget, and the balconies furnished with floral decorations of more than ordinary luxuriance. The inner end of the entrance lobby was converted into a tea-room, draped in red and white, and embellished with coats of arms. The retiring rooms were also hung with coloured calico, arranged in the form of a tent, from the centre of which was suspended a crystal lamp. The supper room was nicely fitted up, the University colours being employed to decorate the panels. The decorator's art was, however, most successfully displayed on the orchestra. Mirrors were here placed along the front alternating with blue and white drapery; while behind was a magnificent display of plants and flowers brought from the Botanic Garden.

The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and by midnight the company numbered between 500 and 600 ladies and gentlemen. Dancing was engaged in with great heartiness, and the ball passed off in a most successful manner. Excellent music was supplied in the Assembly Rooms by Adams' band, and in the Music Hall by Dambmann's band. Supper and refreshments were purveyed by Mr John Mitchell, and the whole arrangements, conducted by a committee of the Students' Representative Council, gave general satisfaction. Among those present were Sir Stafford Northcote, Dr Bain, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair, the Lord Advocate, Baron and Baroness de Penedo, Mrs Fraser, the Hon. Mrs Blair, Lord Reay, the Earl of Rosebery, the Dean of Faculty, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Professor Ferrier, Professor Jebb, Professor Masson and Mrs Masson, Professor and Mrs Max Müller and Miss Max Müller, Professor Muirhead and Mrs Muirhead, Lady Ferguson, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and Miss Lubbock, Professor Martens, Professor Schipper, Professor Laurie, Professor Goldschmidt, the Rev. Dr Story, the Earl of Galloway, Mr T. R. Buchanan, M.P.; Professor Cossar Ewart, Dr J. Vander Peel, Professor Szabò, Professor Laveleye, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir R. Morrier, Professor Helmholtz and Miss Helmholtz, M. Perrot, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 17th APRIL.

THE TERCENTENARY CEREMONIAL.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES AND CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES.

THIS, the great meeting of the Tercentenary Festival, took place in the forenoon in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, at 10.30 A.M., and passed off in the most successful manner. The business appointed to be transacted was the official reception of the distinguished men of science and letters who had come from all parts of the world to convey the congratulations of sister Universities and other learned societies to the University of Edinburgh, on its reaching so memorable a point in its career; as also the conferring of honorary degrees by the University on a number of illustrious scholars, divines, and gentlemen who have gained distinction in different walks of life. The occasion was one of great interest for all concerned. Never before in Scotland, and seldom, if ever, in other countries, have so many of the acknowledged kings of Philosophy and Literature, of Science and Art—men who have illustrated in their work the capacity of the human intellect and rendered noble service to mankind—been assembled under one roof. To see such men is good for all: it was not astonishing, therefore, that the University authorities should have found themselves overwhelmed with applications for admission to this remarkable gathering; and doubtless by those who were fortunate enough to be present the spectacle will be long remembered.

The galleries and seats underneath, which were allotted to the general public and to members of the General Council and students, were early filled, there being in the side galleries a preponderating number of ladies. By-and-by all the gangways

save those left for the entrance of delegates and guests became blocked, and everywhere the available accommodation for sitting or standing seemed taxed to its utmost limits. The body of the hall and the raised benches alongside, reserved for delegates and those who were to receive honorary degrees, were, however, the quarter to which all eyes were turned. Here, shortly after ten o'clock, began to gather the learned foreign delegates—in official uniform or academic robe and head-dress of varied cut and colour. Every European State save Spain, Turkey, and Greece, was represented. There were present delegates from Germany and France, Portugal and Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland, Switzerland and Russia. The older continent of Asia sent Professors representing our great dependency of India, as also a young native of the "Land of the Rising Sun"; Canadians, New Brunswickers, and delegates from the United States answered for the New World; savants from the Cape of Good Hope represented Africa; while far away Australia, Chili, and Brazil also sent greetings by the hands of their sons.

The silken robes worn by many of the foreigners showed with gorgeous effect, presenting a marked contrast to the quiet-toned gowns of the Scottish professoriate. Some of these were of bright scarlet or crimson; others with their hoods presented every variety of hue. The chaste official costume of the French Academy could be seen in various parts of the hall; and a few military uniforms suggested the thought, that though the nations of the earth can meet together in perfect amity under the benign shade of the tree of knowledge, the time has not yet come when the art of war shall be learned no more. A word, too, must be said as to the head-dresses of many of our foreign visitors, which were at once remarkable for their brilliancy and their elaborate design, quite eclipsing anything of the kind ever seen in an English or Scottish University. Some of these, indeed, had quite an Oriental aspect. The familiar "mortar board," of course, was freely worn; but a form which was almost as common, and certainly looked a great deal more comfortable than any other, was the "John Knox" cap, in black velvet, worn by the doctors only. One could not help wondering, too, at the

magnificent array of dazzling "orders and stars" which adorned the breasts of the Continental delegates. If it could be supposed that Scottish Professors care for any of these things, it must have made their mouths water to see how liberally foreign rulers dispense their favours to men of letters.

By half-past ten o'clock nearly every one was in his place, and the scene as viewed from the platform—which as yet was almost untenanted—was remarkably brilliant and animated, the impressiveness of the picture being heightened when one remembered that behind that display of official trappings one surveyed an assemblage of men whose mental qualities have commanded the homage of the world. About ten minutes to eleven o'clock the Chancellor, the Rector, the Principal, the Curators, the Senatus Academicus, and several other guests emerged in processional order from the south-west doorway, preceded by the Bedellus carrying the University mace, and were greeted with loud cheers as they took their seats on the platform. The Chancellor wore a handsome black robe, elaborately trimmed with gold lace; the Vice-Chancellor, a robe adorned with silver lace; and the rest of the University authorities and Professors their official gowns and academic hoods. The Lord Provost appeared in his municipal robe, trimmed with ermine; and among others on the platform were the Earl of Rosebery in the hood of a doctor of laws, Lord Reay in rich crimson robes, the Earl of Galloway in military garb, and Captain Kennedy of the Lord Warden in his naval uniform.

The proceedings were opened with an appropriate prayer by Professor Charteris, and immediately thereafter the reception of delegates was begun—those from sister Universities coming first, then those from other learned bodies. The delegates passing up to the platform were presented by the Principal to the Chancellor, who shook each by the hand. Many brought written congratulatory addresses, and these the Chancellor handed to Professor Wilson, the secretary of the Senatus, who deposited them by his side.

The delegates, after being received, retired from the platform by the opposite stair, and so back to their seats. This part of the proceedings was watched with the utmost interest, affording, as it did, to the audience an opportunity of identifying many dis-

tinguished men with whose names they have long been familiar. The first to evoke loud applause was the representative of the University of Bologna—Count Aurelio Saffi, “scholar, publicist, and statesman :” and cheers of special heartiness were accorded to such men as the genial Dr Haughton of Trinity College, Dublin ; the scholarly Principals of the Glasgow and St Andrews Universities ; the eminent English philologist, Dr Karl Elze, of Halle ; Prof. Laveleye, of Liège ; Dr Carpenter, London ; the veteran Pettenkofer ; the Venerable Dr Jowett ; and the distinguished diplomatist and man of letters, James Russell Lowell, who received from the audience a most flattering recognition. Among the delegates from “other learned bodies” were two of the most eminent scientific men of the Continent—Prof. Rudolph Virchow of Berlin, and M. Pasteur of the French Academy, both of whom were enthusiastically welcomed.

In presenting addresses, most of the delegates contented themselves with handing them over to the Chancellor, or addressing to himself a few complimentary words. An exception to this rule was made by Dr Stengel, Professor of the Romance and English Languages in Marburg, who, turning to the audience, said, in very good English : “The University of Marburg, the oldest Protestant University of Germany, sends kindest wishes to the oldest Protestant University in Scotland”—a sentiment which was warmly reciprocated. Another delegate, Prof. Ask of Lund, made a short Latin speech. In all, seventy-five delegates from Universities, and fifty-five from other learned bodies, were received.

The following is a complete list of the delegates—

In presenting whom, the VICE-CHANCELLOR (Sir Alexander Grant) said—Mr Chancellor, I have now the honour to present to you a number of delegates from Universities, Corporations, and Societies, who have come to greet the University of Edinburgh at this her Tercentenary Festival. The following were then severally presented to the Chancellor, with whom they shook hands. The asterisk denotes those who presented addresses :—

I. DELEGATES FROM UNIVERSITIES.

***ABERDEEN.**—William D. Geddes, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University.

*AMSTERDAM.—Dr G. H. van Hamel, Professor of Penal Law in the University.

*BERNE.—Dr A. Onken, Professor in the University.

*BERLIN.—Dr E. Zupitza, Professor of English Philology.

BOLOGNA.—Count Aurelio Saffi, Professor of the History of Public Law.

*BOMBAY.—The Hon. Justice Raymond West, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of H.M. High Court, Bombay, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*BRUSSELS.—Alphonse Rivier, Professor of Roman Law, General Secretary of the Institute of International Law.

CALCUTTA.—W. Markby, M.A., Reader in Indian Law, University of Oxford, formerly Judge in H.M. High Court, Calcutta, and late Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*CAMBRIDGE.—George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D. (Edin.), Sec. R.S., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—David Gill, Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

CHILI—SANTIAGO.—His Excellency Marcial Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili.

*CHRISTIANIA.—Johan Storm, Professor of English and Romance Philology in the Faculty of Letters.

*CLERMONT, ACADEMIE DE.—Dr Gilbert Edmond Fredet, Professor in the Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Officer of Public Instruction.

COIMBRA—PORTUGAL.—Jayme Bathalha Reis, Professor in the General Agricultural Institute of Portugal.

*COPENHAGEN.—M. H. Saxtorph, Knight of the Danebrog and Danebrogsmann, and Knight of the Order of St Stanislaus, Professor of Clinical Surgery.

*CRACOW.—Dr Maurice Straszewski, Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy, and Councillor of the City of Cracow.

*DORPAT.—Dr Friedrich Hoffmann, Professor of Special Pathology and Clinical Medicine, Counsellor of State.

DOUAI, ACADEMIE DE.—Professor Angellier.

*DUBLIN—TRINITY COLLEGE.—Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Senior Fellow and Senior Lecturer in the College.

*DURHAM.—Rev. R. J. Pearce, M.A., D.C.L., Professor of Mathematics and Sub-Warden of the University.

*GHENT.—Professor Gustave Boddaert, Chief Surgeon of the Civil Hospital.

GLASGOW.—The Very Rev. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*GÖTTINGEN.—Dr F. Kielhorn, Professor of Sanscrit.

*GRONINGEN.—Dr B. H. C. K. van der Wijck, Professor of Philosophy.

*HALLE.—Dr Karl Elze, Professor of English Philology.

*HEIDELBERG.—Dr Heinrich Rosenbusch, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

*HELSINGFORS.—Imperial Alexandrian University of Finland—Otto Donner, LL.D., Professor of Sanscrit and Philology.

*KIEFF.—Imperial University of St Vladimir—Emeritus Professor Rachmaninoff, Counsellor of State, Doctor of Mathematical Science.

*KIEL.—Dr Georg Hoffmann, Professor of Oriental Languages.

*KINGSTON, CANADA.—Queen's University—Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of the University.

*KÖNIGSBERG.—Professor Dr Güterbock.

*LEYDEN.—Dr D. Doijer, Professor of Ophthalmology, Rector of the University.

LIÈGE.—Emile L. V. de Laveleye, Doctor of Laws, Professor of Political Economy.

*LONDON.—William B. Carpenter, C.B., M.D., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.

*LOUVAIN.—Professor M. P. J. van Beneden, LL.D. (Edin.)

*LUND.—C. J. Ask, M.A., Doctor of Physic, K.C.G.V., K.P.S., Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics.

LYONS.—Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres, et Arts—M. Heinrich, Dean of the Faculty of Letters.

MANCHESTER.—Victoria University—Joseph George Greenwood, B.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Principal of Owens College, and Professor of Greek.

MADRAS.—Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*MARBURG.—Dr Stengel, Professor of Romance and English Languages.

MELBOURNE.—The Right Rev. Bishop Perry, formerly Bishop of Melbourne, and member of the University Council.

*MONTREAL.—M'Gill University—John William Dawson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., Principal of M'Gill College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*MOSCOW.—Professor Maxime Kovalewsky.

*MUNICH.—Professor Dr Max von Pettenkofer.

*NANCY, ACADEMIE DE.—M. Bourcart, Professor in the Faculty of Law.

*NAPLES.—Augusto Vera, Professor of the History of Philosophy, Senator.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Dr Atherton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

NEW ZEALAND.—Hugh Carleton, M.A., Member of the University. University of Otago—Alfred C. Strode, R.M., Member of the Council of the University.

*OXFORD.—The Rev. B. Jowett, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek, Master of Balliol College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

PALERMO.—Alexander S. Herschel, M.A., Professor in the College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARIS, ACADEMIE DE.—Alfred Mézières, Professor of Foreign Literature, Membre de l'Académie Française.

*PESTH.—Josephus Szabò, Doctor of Arts, Laws, and Philosophy, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Rector.

*PRAG.—Dr Hans Chiari, Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

PUNJAB.—Dr G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Principal of the Government College, and of the Oriental College, Lahore.

RIO JANEIRO.—Dom Pedro II. Imperial University—His Excellency Baron de Penedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Brazil.

*ROME.—Luigi Cremona, Professor of Higher Mathematics, Director of the Engineering School attached to the University of Rome.

*ROSTOCK.—Professor Dr Albert Thierfelder, Rector of the University.

ST ANDREWS.—The Very Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D., Senior Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

*ST PETERSBURG.—Frederik de Martens, Professor of International Law, Counsellor of State; Dmitry Mendeleyeff, Professor of Chemistry, Counsellor of State; and Iwan Minaieff, Professor of Comparative Philology, Counsellor of State.

*STRASBURG.—Professor Adolf Michaelis, LL.D.

*SYDNEY.—Theodore T. Gurney, late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University.

TOKIO—JAPAN.—R. Kuri, Rigakushi, Graduate in Science of the University.

*TURIN.—His Excellency Count Constantino Nigra, Doctor of Laws, Italian Ambassador, London.

UPSALA.—Dr Per. Theodor Cleve, Professor of Chemistry in the University.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island—Albert Harkness, LL.D., Professor of Greek. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.—His Excellency James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. *College of New Jersey, Princeton—Rev. Professor W. H. Green, D.D. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland—Professor J. J. Sylvester, D.C.L., LL.D. (Edinburgh), F.R.S. L. and E. University of Pennsylvania—Dr John S. Billings. *University of Virginia—Charles Scott Venable, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University.

*UTRECHT.—The Rev. Professor Nicolaas Beets, Knight of High Orders, Phil., Theor., Mag. Lit. Hum. Doctor, Theologise Doctor.

*VIENNA.—Dr Jacob Schipper, Professor of English Philology.

II.—DELEGATES FROM OTHER LEARNED BODIES, &c.

*AMSTERDAM.—Royal Academy of Sciences—Professor C. H. D. Buys Ballot, Director of the Royal Meteorological Institute at Utrecht.

BELFAST.—Queen's College—Rev. Josias Lealie Porter, D.D. (Edinburgh), LL.D. (Glasgow), D. Lit. (Queen's University), President of Queen's College.

***BERLIN.**—Royal Academy of Sciences—Rudolf Virchow, M.D., Hon. F.R.S.E., Professor of Pathology, University of Berlin.

BRUSSELS.—Royal Academy of Sciences—The Abbé Renard.

BUDA-PESTH.—Hungarian Academy of Sciences—Josephus Szabó, Doctor of Arts, Laws, and Philosophy, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Rector.

***COPENHAGEN.**—Royal Academy of Sciences—J. L. Ussing, Professor of Classical Philology and Archaeology in the University of Copenhagen.

CORK.—Queen's College—William Kirkby Sullivan, Ph.D., D.Sc., President of the College.

DUBLIN.—King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland—Dr William Moore, President of the College. *Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland—Dr W. J. Wheeler, President of the College. *Royal Irish Academy—Sir Samuel Ferguson, LL.D., Q.C., President of the Academy.

DUNDEE.—University College—William Peterson, M.A. (Edin. and Oxon.), Principal of the College.

EDINBURGH.—Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c.—Sir Arthur Halkett, Bart., Commissioner of the Board. Merchant Company—Alexander Dowell, Treasurer of Company. New College—Rev. Principal Rainy, D.D. Royal College of Physicians—George William Balfour, M.D., President of the College. Royal College of Surgeons—John Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., President of the College. Royal High School—John Marshall, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Rector of the School. Royal Scottish Academy—Sir William Fettes Douglas, President of the Academy. Royal Society—Professor Tait. Society of Antiquaries—Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. Theological College of the Episcopal Church—Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Canon of St Mary's Cathedral, and Principal of the College. United Presbyterian College—Rev. James Alexander Paterson, M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, and Secretary to the College.

***FLORENCE.**—Royal Institute of Higher Practical Studies—Professor Pasquale Villari.

GALWAY.—Queen's College—Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D. (University of Dublin), D. Lit. (Queen's University), President of Queen's College, Galway; Professor of History, English Literature, and Mental Science.

GLASGOW.—Anderson's College—Alexander Whitelaw. Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons—Andrew Fergus, M.D., President of the Faculty.

LONDON.—British Museum—Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., one of the Trustees of the Museum. Edinburgh University Club—Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., F.S.A., F.R.C.P.L., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Guy's Hospital Medical School—Dr

Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S. King's College—W. O. Priestley, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital. Medical School of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital—Dyce Duckworth, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., London, Physician to the Hospital. Royal Academy of Arts—Sir Frederick Leighton, D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Academy. Royal College of Physicians—Sir Risdon Bennett, M.D., LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S. *Royal College of Surgeons—John Marshall, F.R.S., President of the College. *Royal Society—The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., F.R.S. St Thomas's Hospital—John Syer Bristowe, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Senior Physician and Joint Lecturer on Medicine. University College—John Eric Erichsen, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, University College, London, and Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital.

MANCHESTER.—Edinburgh University Club—John Thorburn, M.D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine in Victoria University, and President of the Club.

MILAN.—Royal Lombard Institute—Sir William Thomson, LL.D. (Edin.), D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor in the University of Glasgow.

PARIS.—Académie de Médecine—Dr Henri Gueneau de Mussy. *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres—Georges Perrot, President of the Academy. Académie des Sciences—Louis Pasteur, Member of the Academy; Ant. D'Abbadie, Member of the Academy. Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques—Octave Gréard, Vice-Rector of the Academy of Paris, Commander of the Legion of Honour. Académie Française—E. Caro, Member of the Academy. *Collège de France—Guillaume Guizot, Professor of Teutonic Languages and Literature. École de Médecine—Professor Benjamin Ball.

*PAVIA.—Luigi Cremona, Professor of the Higher Mathematics in the University of Rome.

PHILADELPHIA.—Franklin Institute—Coleman Seller, Professor of Mechanics in the Institute.

PORTUGAL.—Jayme Bathalha Reis, Professor in the General Agricultural Institute of Portugal.

*ROME.—Royal Academy of Lincei—Professor Luigi Cremona; His Excellency Count Constantino Nigra, Doctor of Laws, Italian Ambassador, London; and Professor Pasquale Villari, Florence.

TURIN.—Royal Academy of Sciences—Edward Sang, C.E., LL.D. (Edin.), V.P.R.S.E.

*UPSALA.—Royal Society of Sciences—Dr Per. Theodor Cleve, Professor of Chemistry in the University.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston—Sir William Thomson, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.—His Excellency James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., LL.D. *Union Theological Seminary, New York—Rev. Professor Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages, Davenport.

Immediately on the close of the reception, about a quarter to twelve o'clock, the ceremony of conferring degrees was commenced, and lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Fourteen divines and theologians had the D.D. degree conferred on them in person, and two *in absentia*; while 109 gentlemen were capped as LL.D.'s—thirteen more receiving this degree *in absentia*. Here, again, variety was given to the proceedings by the interest which the audience took in the various recipients of academic honour. The most popular D.D.'s were apparently Dr Caird, the Bishop of Durham, Dr Martineau, London, Principal Tulloch, and Bishop Wordsworth; while among the LL.D.'s the honours of the day, in so far as the audience was concerned, went to the veteran engineer, M. de Lesseps, whose reception was of the warmest character. General Alison, Robert Browning, the poet; Mr Freeman, the historian; Professor Helmholtz, Berlin; Mr Lowell, M. Pasteur, and Dr Virchow were likewise loudly cheered on presenting themselves to the Chancellor. The audience also honoured with special recognition Dr Lindsay Alexander, Mr Charles Halle, Lord Provost Harrison, Dr Keith, Edinburgh (the ovariologist), Dean of Faculty Macdonald, and Sir James Paget.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the following gentlemen:—

BEETS, The Rev. Professor Nicolaas: Knight of several High Orders; Theological Doctor; Poet, Novelist, and Divine; was born at Haarlem in 1814. He studied theology at Leyden, and having for many years discharged the functions of pastor at Heemstede, near Haarlem, and at Utrecht, was, in 1874, appointed Professor of Theology in the latter town. From early life he cultivated poetry, in which walk of literature he won great reputation. He published narrative poems under the titles of 'José,' 1834; 'De Masquerade,' 1835; 'Guy de Vlaming,' 1837; while the assiduity with which he courted the lyric muse appeared in 'Gedichten,' 1838; 'Korenbloemen,' 1853; 'Nieuwe Gedichten,' 1857; 'Verstrooide Gedichten,' 2 vols. 1862. Professor Beets is also known as a prose writer, having given to the world, in addition to several volumes of history and literary criticism, an essay on the 'Life of St Paul,' 1855.

BRIGGS, the Rev. C. A.: D.D.; Professor of Hebrew and cognate Languages in the Union Theological Seminary, New York; Biblical Critic and Church Historian; joint-editor of 'The Presbyterian

Review'; author of 'Biblical Study, its Principles, Methods, and History.'

[BRYENNIOΣ, Philotheos: Metropolitan of Nicomedia; discoverer of several very ancient Christian treatises; and editor of ΤΟΤ ΚΑΗΜΕΝΤΟΞ ΑΙ ΔΥΟ ΠΡΟΞ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΟΥΞ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ, and of the ΔΙΔΑΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ.—*In Absentia.*]

CAIRD, The Very Rev. John: D.D.; LL.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow; Christian Orator; author of 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.'

CHEYNE, The Rev. T. K., M.A.: Rector of Tendring; Semitic Scholar and Commentator on the Old Testament; author of 'The Prophecies of Isaiah, a new translation, with Commentary.'

[DORNER, J. A.: D.D.; Oberconsistorialrath, and Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin; author of 'Entwicklungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi.'—*In Absentia.*]

DURHAM, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of (Joseph Barber Lightfoot): D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; New Testament Scholar, and Commentator on St Paul's Epistles. Bishop Lightfoot was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1851 as a Wrangler, and gained other academic distinctions. Admitted to priest's orders in 1858, he has occupied among other posts those of select preacher at Cambridge, 1858; chaplain to the late Prince Consort, 1861; hon. chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, 1862; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 1861; examining chaplain to Archbishop Tait, 1868; canon residentiary of St Paul's, 1871; select preacher at Oxford, 1874; deputy clerk of the closet to her Majesty, 1875; Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, 1875. On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was in 1879 nominated Bishop of Durham. Dr Lightfoot has published revised texts of several portions of the New Testament, and is the author of a volume 'On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament,' 1871. He has also contributed to the 'Journal of Philology,' Smith's Dictionaries, and the 'Contemporary Review.'

GREEN, The Rev. W. Henry: D.D.; Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey; Biblical Scholar and Critic; author of a work entitled 'Moses and the Prophets.'

MARTINEAU, The Rev. James: D.D.; Principal of Manchester New College, London; Theologian and Metaphysician; was born at Norwich in 1805. After having served as minister of congregations in Dublin and Liverpool, he in 1841 became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College. In 1857 he removed to London, where for some years he was minister of Little Portland

Chapel, the appointment of Principal of Manchester New College being conferred on him in 1868. He received the degree of D.D. in 1875 from the University of Leyden. Besides contributing largely to the 'National Review,' of which he was one of the founders, Dr Martineau has published numerous works on religious subjects, including 'The Rationale of Religious Inquiry,' 1837 ; 'Hymns for the Christian Church and Home,' 1840 ; 'Endeavours after the Christian Life,' 1843 ; 'Theories of Christianity,' 1858 ; 'Hymns of Praise and Prayer,' 1874.

PEROWNE, The Very Rev. J. J. S. : D.D. ; Dean of Peterborough ; Hebrew Scholar and Commentator on the Old Testament ; was born in Bengal in 1823 of a family of Huguenot extraction. After a successful career at Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship in 1849, was three times appointed select preacher, Hulsean Lecturer in 1868, and Lady Margaret's preacher in 1874. A lecturer and Professor for several years in King's College, London, he held for ten years ending 1872 the post of Vice-Principal of St David's College, Lampeter, and in the last-mentioned year was appointed Prelector in Theology in Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he became, 1875, Hulsean Professor of Divinity. Appointed in the same year an hon. chaplain to the Queen, he was in 1878, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, nominated Dean of Peterborough in succession to Dr Saunders. Dr Perowne is a member of the Company for revising the Old Testament, and has published among other works a new translation of the Book of Psalms ; Hulsean lectures on 'Immortality,' and articles in Dr Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' the 'Contemporary Review,' and 'Good Words.'

PRESSENSÉ, The Rev. E. de : D.D. ; Writer on Historical Theology ; born at Paris in 1824, was educated in his native city, and subsequently at Hallé and Berlin. Appointed pastor of the Evangelical congregation worshipping at the Chapelle Taitbout, he attained great success as a preacher, and took an active part in maintaining the independence of the Evangelical Church in its relations with the State. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly, where he voted constantly with the Republican party, and, among other matters, participated in the discussion of the freedom of higher education. The election of 1876 saw him ousted by a Bonapartist candidate. M. de Pressensé received the degree of Doctor of Theology from the Faculty of Montauban in 1876. He founded the 'Revue Chrétienne' and 'Le Bulletin Théologique,' and is the author of numerous publications, including 'Catholicisme en France,' 1851 ; 'Histoire des trois premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne,' 1868-77 ; 'L'École critique et Jesus Christ,' 1863 ; 'L'Église et la

Revolution Française,' 1864; 'La Liberté religieuse en Europe depuis 1870,' 1874.

RAINY, the Rev. Robert : D.D. ; Principal of New College, Edinburgh ; author of treatises on the History of the Church and of Christian doctrine.

[REUSS, Eduard : Professor of Criticism in the University of Strassburg ; author of 'Geschichte der heiligen Schriften neuen Testaments.'—*In absentia*.]

SALMON, The Rev. George : D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. ; Mathematician and Divine ; born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork and at Trinity College in his native city. Having graduated as senior moderator in mathematics, he became Scholar and Fellow of his College, and, in 1866, was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academies of Science at Göttingen, Berlin, and Copenhagen. Besides sermons and contributions to mathematical and theological periodicals, Professor Salmon has published treatises on 'Conic Sections,' 'The Higher Plane Curves,' 'The Geometry of Three Dimensions,' and 'The Higher Modern Algebra,' which have won medals from the Royal Society and Royal Irish Academy.

TULLOCH, The Very Rev. John : D.D. ; Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews ; Essayist, Church Historian, and Divine ; author of 'Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century.'

WESTCOTT, The Rev. Brooke Foss : D.D., D.C.L. ; Canon of Westminster ; Biblical Scholar, Critic, and Commentator ; was born near Birmingham in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had a highly distinguished career. He became a fellow of his College in 1849 ; and having held an assistant mastership at Harrow from 1852 to 1869, obtained in the latter year a canonry in Peterborough Cathedral. In 1870 he succeeded Dr Jeremie as Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Nominated an honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1875 and a Chaplain in Ordinary in 1879, he four years later resigned his canonry at Peterborough and became one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplains, and shortly afterwards was nominated Canon of Westminster in room of Bishop Bussy. Dr Westcott is the author of numerous theological works, including 'Elements of Gospel Harmony,' 1851 ; 'History of the Canon of the New Testament,' 1855 ; 'Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles,' 1859 ; 'The Bible and the Church,' 1864 ; 'History of the English Bible,' 1869 ; 'The Religious Office of the Universities,' 1873. He has also contributed to Dr Smith's Dictionary and the

'Speaker's Commentary,' and was one of the company of revisers of the New Testament.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Charles : D.D., D.C.L. ; Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, St Andrews ; Classical Scholar and Critic ; author of 'Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta,' 'Outlines of the Christian Ministry,' and 'Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible.'

Professor KIRKPATRICK, Dean of the Faculty of Law, then said—In the name of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, I have the great honour, Mr Chancellor, to request you on this memorable occasion to confer the high degree of Doctor of Laws upon a long series of illustrious persons who have attained a signal distinction in their different spheres, and who have come from all parts of the world to honour us with their presence at this festival.

The degree of LL.D. was then conferred upon the following gentlemen by the Chancellor—viz :

ALEXANDER, the Rev. W. Lindsay : D.D. ; Hebrew Scholar and Critic ; author of theological works, and member of the Old Testament Revision Company.

ALISON, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald, Bart. : K.C.B., LL.D. ; son of the well-known historian of the same name, was born in Edinburgh in 1826. Having been educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, he entered the army, in which he rose to be captain in 1853, brevet-major 1856, lieutenant-colonel 1858, and colonel 1867. He saw service in the Crimea, acted as military secretary on the staff of Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny, in which he lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow, and was second in command of the Ashantee expedition. Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland from 1874 to 1877, he was in the latter year promoted to be Major-General, and having served for some time as chief of the Intelligence Department at the War Office, commanded the second division in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and led the gallant charge of the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in this expedition Sir Archibald received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a Lieutenant-General. He has since acted as Commander of the Forces at Aldershot. Sir Archibald is the author of a work on 'Army Organisation.'

ANDERSON, R. Rowand : Architect of the University of Edinburgh New Buildings (1884).

ASSER, T. M. C. : LL.D. ; Counsellor of State of Holland for

Foreign Affairs; Professor of International Law in the University of Amsterdam; one of the Founders, and several times Vice-President of the Institute of International Law; one of the Directors of the 'Revue de Droit International'; author of numerous works on Commercial and International Law.

BALFOUR, George William: M.D., F.R.S.E.; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Consulting Physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and formerly Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; translator and editor of 'Casper's Forensic Medicine' (New Syd. Soc.); author of 'An Introduction to the Study of Medicine,' of 'Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Heart,' and of many other papers to different medical journals.

BALLOT, C. H. D. Buÿs: Professor in the University of Utrecht; Director of the Royal Meteorological Institute of Holland; author of numerous papers on Meteorological and Magnetical Science, especially on Abnormal Phenomena; formulator of the Relation of the Wind to Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, now known as "Buÿs Ballot's Laws of the Winds."

BARKER, Fordyce: M.D., LL.D.; President of the New York Academy of Medicine; one of the Founders, and first President, of the American Gynecological Society; Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women in Bellevue Hospital, New York; Physician and Obstetrician; author of a work on Puerperal Diseases, and of many memoirs on cognate subjects.

BILLINGS, John S.: M.D.; Lieut.-Colonel, U.S.A.; Surgeon; editor of the 'Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.A.'; delegate to the International Medical Congress held in London in 1882; author of memoirs on Surgical Science.

[BOUSINGAULT, Jean Baptiste: Member of the Institut de France; born in 1802; formerly Professor of Chemistry at Lyons; afterwards Professor of Agriculture in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris; author of Investigations regarding Food-Materials and the Chemistry of the Atmosphere in its relations to Organic Life; author of a 'Traité d'Economie Rurale,' and other works. — *In Absentia.*]

BOWMAN, Sir William, Bart.: M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. Cambridge; Hon. M.D. Trinity College, Dublin; member of many learned Societies; one of the chief Founders, and the first President, of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain; Physiologist, Histologist, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, was born at Nantwich in 1816. He was for some time surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, and is now Consulting Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hos-

pital. In 1842 he received the Royal Medal in Physiology from the Royal Society, of which body he has been a Vice-President and member of Council, and a corresponding member of the Edinburgh Royal Medical and Medico-Chirurgical Societies, and of numerous learned bodies on the Continent. An honorary M.D. of Dublin, and LL.D. of Cambridge, and an honorary F.R.C.S., England; he has published, besides occasional papers, 'Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye,' 'Observations on Artificial Pupil,' and, in conjunction with the late Dr Todd, 'The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man.'

BRISTOWE, John Syer: M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Senior Physician and Lecturer on Medicine at St Thomas's Hospital, London; Pathologist and Sanitarian; author of a treatise on the 'Theory and Practice of Medicine,' and of numerous memoirs and reports on subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene.

BRODIE, John Clerk: Writer to the Signet; Deputy-Keeper of H.M. Signet, and Keeper of the Register of Sasines; formerly Crown Agent for Scotland; Conveyancer, and a promoter of reform in the Law of Scotland, especially in the branch relating to landed property.

BROWNING, Robert: Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. Fellow of Balliol College; Hon. LL.D. Cambridge; English Poet; was born at Camberwell in 1812. Having been educated at the University of London, and having spent some time among the inspiring associations of Italy, he, in 1835, first challenged attention as a poet with the versified tale of 'Pauline' and the dramatic study of 'Paracelsus,' which raised expectations as to its author's future. A tragedy entitled 'Strafford' was produced in London in 1837, but, notwithstanding Macready's co-operation, fell rather flat; as did also 'A Blot on the Scutcheon,' presented at Drury Lane in 1843. Mr Browning married, in 1846, Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the well-known poetess, and for some years thereafter resided chiefly at Florence. In 1849 his collected poems were published in two volumes, and since then the tale of his works has received from time to time numerous and important additions, including 'Christmas and Easter Day,' 1850; 'Men and Women,' 1855; 'The Ring and the Book,' 1871; 'Fifine at the Fair,' 1872; 'Red Cotton Nightcap Country,' 1873; 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus transcribed,' 'La Saisiaz,' 1878; 'Dramatic Idyls,' 1879; 'Joco-Seria,' 1883. A "Browning Society," for promoting the study and discussion of the poet's works, was formed in London in 1881. While specially cultivating poetry, Mr Browning has been an assiduous student of music and painting.

BRYCE, James: Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Fellow of Oriel College;

M.P.; Professor of Roman Law in the University of Oxford; author of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' and other works.

[BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm von: Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; Professor of Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg; discoverer of cacodyle, cæsium, and rubidium; inventor of the lamp and the calorimeter known by his name; originator of new methods of Analysis, and author of many memoirs on chemical and physical subjects.—*In Absentia.*]

BURNETT, George: Advocate, Lyon King-of-Arms of Scotland; editor of seven volumes of 'The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland' (1878-84), with historical prefaces; author of several works and essays on Heraldry and Family History.

CAIRD, Sir James: K.C.B., F.R.S.; was born at Stranraer in 1816, and received his education in Edinburgh. Having attracted public attention in 1849 by an essay on 'High Farming as the Best Substitute for Protection,' he in the same year made a valuable report to Government on the measures necessary for reviving agricultural enterprise in Ireland, then devastated by famine. His reputation was further enhanced by the published results of an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, undertaken on behalf of the 'Times' newspaper, and by his account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi; and in 1857 he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Dartmouth as a supporter of Lord Palmerston. Elected two years later for the Stirling burghs, he continued to represent that constituency till 1865, when he vacated the seat on accepting office as one of the Enclosure Commissioners. Appointed in 1860 a member of the Fishery Board, he in 1863 became chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, whose labours resulted in the recommendation of free and unrestricted fishing. As a member of Parliament, Mr Caird advocated all measures bearing on the improvement of land; and he carried in 1864 a resolution in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics. In 1860 he wrote, as the outcome of a second visit to Ireland, a pamphlet on the Irish land question; and about the same time he read before the Statistical Society papers on the 'Food of the People,' which were also published. Some years later he served on the Commission appointed to inquire into Indian famines, and he has latterly taken an active interest in the introduction to this country of sugar beet cultivation. Mr Caird's public services were recognised in 1869 by his being made a C.B., and his promotion in 1882 to the rank of K.C.B.

CAIRNS, the Rev. John: D.D.; Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the United Presbyterian College,

Edinburgh ; author of a treatise on 'Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century.'

CARO, Elme-Marie ; Philosopher and Critic ; was born in 1826 at Poitiers, where his father, the author of some educational works, was Professor of Philosophy. After a distinguished career as a student, he was for some years engaged in teaching in certain provincial colleges, and having successfully filled the Chair of Philosophy at Douai, and occupied important educational posts in Paris, was appointed in 1864 a Professor in the Faculty of Arts of that city. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, in succession to the Viscount de Cormenin, and, five years later, he succeeded Vitet as a member of the French Academy. Having, in 1856, been chosen by M. Fournier to explain the religious doctrines of the University of France before the Literary Society of Antwerp, he was, in consideration of the service thus rendered, made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, his promotion to the rank of officer of that order following in 1877. Of M. Caro's writings, a volume of articles, collected from various periodicals and published under the title of 'Études Morales sur le Temps Présent,' was rewarded by the Academy. Other productions of his pen are 'L'Idée de Dieu et ses nouveaux Critiques,' fifth edition, 1872 ; 'La Philosophie de Goethe,' 1866 ; 'Le Matérialisme et la Science,' 1868 ; 'Les Jours d'épreuve,' 1872 ; 'Problèmes de Morale sociale,' 1876 ; and 'Le Pessimisme au XIX. Siècle,' 1868.

CAYLEY, Arthur : Hon. D.C.L. Oxford ; LL.D., F.R.S. ; and of many other learned Societies in this country and on the Continent ; Ex-President of the British Association ; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge ; author of memoirs on Hyperdeterminants, Matrices, Quantics, &c., and of a treatise on Elliptic Functions, was born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1821, and educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1842 as Senior Wrangler. Called to the bar in 1849, he has practised as a conveyancer ; and having in 1863 been appointed first Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, he was in 1875 elected to a foundation fellowship of Trinity College. He was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1864, and LL.D. of Dublin in 1865. He has contributed papers on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of various societies and to British and foreign journals, his researches in pure mathematics gaining for him, amongst other honours, the honorary degree of Doctor in Mathematics from the University of Leyden, and the Copley Medal at the hands of the Royal Society.

CHAUVEAU, J. B. A. : M.D., Paris ; Professor in the Faculty of

Medicine, and Director of the Veterinary College of Lyons ; Officer of the Legion of Honour, and member of various scientific Societies ; author of pathological researches which have elucidated the character and life-conditions of Contagia, and of many memoirs on Infective and Contagious Diseases, including Tuberculosis, Vaccinia, and Anthrax.

[CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène : Member of the Institut de France ; born in 1786 ; since 1809 a teacher, and author of numerous investigations in Chemical and Physical Science ; for many years President of the National Society of Agriculture ; writer of numerous scientific treatises and memoirs, including an article relating to the researches of Leibnitz and Newton, read before the Académie des Sciences in 1883.—*In Absentia.*]

CLARK, Sir Andrew, Bart. : M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., London ; LL.D. (Aberdeen) ; member of several learned societies ; was born in 1826, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, distinguishing himself in the extra-mural medical school of the latter city, and took his degree as M.D. in the former in 1854. Before graduating, he had for four years had charge of the Pathological Department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he lectured on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. Having settled in London, he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and found a post on the staff of the London Hospital. He held for some time the offices of Croonian Lecturer in the College of Physicians and of Lettsonian Lecturer and President of the Medical Society of London ; but ultimately his energies were diverted from the cultivation of pathology, to which he had intended to devote himself, to the work of a practical physician. He is at present Senior Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine to the London Hospital, president of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and consulting physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. He has written on the 'Anatomy of the Lungs,' 'Evidences of the Arrestment of Phthisis,' 'Mucous Disease of the Colon,' 'Pneumonia,' 'Fibroid Phthisis,' and 'Work of Fibrinous Pleuritis in the Evolution of Phthisis,' &c.

COTTERILL, the Right Rev. Henry : D.D., F.R.S.E. ; Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Edinburgh ; formerly Bishop of Grahamstown ; Mathematician, Scholar, and Theologian ; author of a work on the 'Genesis of the Church.'

CRAWFORD, Thomas : M.D. ; Director-General of the Army Medical Department ; formerly Principal Medical Officer for Ireland and Principal Medical Officer for India ; author of Papers and Parliamentary Reports on subjects relating to the Health of the Army.

CREMONA, Luigi : Knight of several high Orders : Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, and member of many other learned Societies and Academies ; Professor of Higher Mathematics in the University of Rome, and Director of the School of Applied Science for Engineers ; was born at Pavia in 1830, and studied in the University of his native town. In 1848-49 he took part at Venice in the national war against Austria. In 1860 he was elected Professor of Higher Geometry in the University of Bologna, afterwards at Milan, and finally at Rome, where, in addition to professional duties, he organised and now directs the School of Civil Engineering. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Italian Parliament. Author of works on the Theory of Curves and Surfaces, the Theory of Geometrical Transformation, and other branches of Pure Mathematics. In Projective Geometry he has written a text-book of European fame. He has twice gained the "Steiner Prize" of the Berlin Academy.

DAWSON, John William : LL.D., F.R.S. ; Principal of M'Gill College, Montreal ; Geologist and Palæontologist ; was born at Picton, Nova Scotia, in 1820, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. Devoting himself to the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he published the results of his researches in 'Acadian Geology,' which reached its third edition in 1880. He has been a liberal contributor to the 'Proceedings' of the London Geological Society and to various scientific periodicals, and his two volumes on the Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America take a high place in geological literature. To him also is due the discovery, in the Eozoon Canadense of the Laurentian limestones, of the oldest known form of animal life. After having acted for some years as superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, Mr Dawson was in 1855 appointed Principal of the M'Gill University at Montreal, of which he is now vice-chancellor. A member of many learned societies in Europe and America, he was in 1881 created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, and in the following year was chosen by the Governor-General as president of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution established for the promotion of literary and scientific research. In addition to the works above mentioned, Mr Dawson has published 'The Story of the Earth and Moon,' 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory ; 'The Dawn of Life,' 1875 ; 'The Origin of the World,' 1877 ; 'Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives,' 1878 ; 'The Change of Life in Geological Time,' 1880. He has also been a liberal contributor to the 'Canadian Naturalist' and other periodicals.

DEAS, Sir George, The Hon. : M.A. Edinburgh ; one of the Senators of the Scottish College of Justice ; one of the oldest *alumni* of

the University of Edinburgh; contributor, during upwards of thirty years, of a long series of judicial opinions to the Legal Literature of Scotland.

DOUGLAS, Sir W. Fettes: President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Painter.

ELZE, Dr Karl: Professor of English Philology, University of Halle; Critic and Linguist; contributor to the Shakespearian literature of Germany; author and editor of philological works.

[ERDMANN, Johann Edward: Professor of Philosophy in the University of Halle; author of treatises on Logic, Psychology, and Philosophy during the last fifty years.—*In Absentia.*]

ERICHSEN, John Eric: F.R.S. and F.R.C.S. London; Surgeon Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen; was born in 1818, and was educated at University College, London, where he afterwards became Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery. He is Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.; member of many learned societies; author of 'The Science and Art of Surgery,' a standard book, and of treatises on the Diseases of the Scalp, Aneurism, the treatment of Asphyxia, and other subjects. He was secretary to the physiological section of the British Association in 1844, a member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1875, and president of the surgical section of the International Medical Congress of 1881. Mr Erichsen has for many years been extensively engaged as a consulting and operating surgeon.

FERGUSON, Sir Samuel: LL.D.; one of H.M. the Queen's Counsel; President of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; Archæologist and Scholar; was born at Belfast in 1810, and educated there and at Dublin; was called to the Irish Bar in 1838, and in 1867 received the appointment of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. An honorary LL.D. of Dublin University, he is an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Society of Antiquaries. Sir Samuel has been a contributor to 'Blackwood' and the 'Dublin University Magazine;' and he is also the author of 'Lays of the Western Gael,' 1865; 'Congal, a Poem,' 1872; 'Poems,' 1880; 'Shakspeare Breviates,' 1882. In his official capacity, he has been occupied with the organisation of the Irish Record Department and the carrying out of the Acts for the preservation of the parochial records of the late Irish Establishment. He was knighted in 1878.

[FLEISCHER, H. L.; Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Leipzig; born in 1801; editor of 'Beidhawii Commentarius in Coranum,' and other Arabic works; author, during the last fifty years, of numerous contributions to Semitic Philology.—*In Absentia.*]

FLOWER, William Henry: F.R.S., F.R.C.S. Eng.; President of the

Zoological Society of London, of the Anthropological Institute; and Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; was born at Stratford-on-Avon in 1831. Educated at University College, London, he served as an assistant surgeon in the Crimean war, and, subsequently settling in London, became assistant surgeon and demonstrator of anatomy at Middlesex Hospital. Elected in 1861 Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was some years later appointed by the same body Hunterian Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, which office he still holds. In 1882 he was awarded a medal by the Royal Society for his valuable contributions to zoology and anthropology; and in 1878, when presiding over the biological section of the British Association at Dublin, he received from the University of that city the degree of LL.D. Professor Flower has published, in addition to numerous memoirs on anatomical, zoological, and palæontological subjects, an 'Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia,' 1870; and 'Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body,' 1872.

FRANKLAND, Edward: Ph.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; was born near Lancaster in 1825. Educated at the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen, he became in 1851 Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester. He has since held the same appointment successively at St Bartholomew's Hospital, the Royal Institution, the Royal College of Chemistry, and, from 1881, in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, London; he is the discoverer of Zinc-Methyl and other organo-metallic bodies; author of many investigations on the Synthesis of Organic Substances, on the analysis of Gas and of Water, on the Luminescence of Flames, and on the source of Muscular Power. In 1868 he served on the Commission for inquiring into the pollution of rivers. A corresponding member of several foreign societies, he has been President of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry. His 'Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds,' and other works in organic chemistry, secured for him a gold medal from the Royal Society; and he has also published 'Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal Gas,' the 'Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames,' the 'Purification of Town Drainage and other Polluting Liquids,' and the 'Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes.' He also co-operated with Mr J. N. Lockyer in 'Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun.'

[FRERE, Right Hon. Sir Bartle: Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.; Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope.—*In absentia.*]

FREEMAN, Edward A. : D.C.L., L.L.D. ; Historian and Essayist ; was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1845 ; has filled the office of Examiner in Law and Modern History, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870. He was made an LL.D. of Cambridge in 1874, and, besides possessing various foreign orders, is a corresponding member of several academies and learned societies. Mr Freeman has been a voluminous writer ; among his works, which range over a considerable variety of subjects, being 'A History of Architecture,' 1849 ; 'History and Conquests of the Saracens,' 1856 ; 'History of Federal Government,' 1863 ; 'History of the Norman Conquest,' 1867-76 ; 'Growth of the English Constitution,' 1872 ; 'Historical Essays,' 1872-79 ; 'Historical and Architectural Sketches,' 1876 ; 'The Ottoman Power in Europe,' 1877 ; 'Reign of William Rufus,' 1882 ; 'Impressions of the United States,' 1883 ; 'English Towns and Districts,' 1883.

GANNEAU, M. Clermont : Chevalier of the Legion of Honour ; Vice-Consul of France at Jaffa ; Orientalist, Archæologist, and discoverer of many inscriptions of great interest.

GEIKIE, Archibald : F.R.S. London and Edinburgh ; F.G.S. ; Hon. Fellow and lately President Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh ; formerly Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Edinburgh ; now Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London ; author of many treatises on Geological Science.

GILL, David : LL.D. Aberdeen ; F.R.S.A. ; a native of Aberdeenshire, was born in 1843, and educated at Aberdeen. Having in the Observatory of that city obtained some experience in practical astronomy, and having been associated with Lord Lindsay in the designing of the observatory at Dunecht, he was entrusted by his Lordship with the organisation of his expedition to the Mauritius for observing the transit of Venus. In connection with this expedition, he carried out an extensive series of chronometric and telegraph longitude determinations, and he co-operated with Lord Lindsay in publishing the results of their joint labours. In 1877 Mr Gill spent three months in Ascension, working out a scheme he had submitted to the Royal Astronomical Society for determining the sun's distance by heliometric observations of the planet Mars. Two years later he was appointed to the post he still holds, of Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. He is the author of determinations of longitudes in the Southern Hemisphere, of computations of all the occultations of the stars by the moon observed during the last fifty years from the Cape, and of various cometary observations.

GLASGOW, Right Hon. the Earl of: LL.D.; Lord Clerk Register of Scotland; Keeper of H.M. Signet.

GOLDSCHMIDT, L.: Doctor of Law; Privy Counsellor of Justice; Professor of Mercantile Law in the University of Berlin; formerly a member of the German Reichstag; member of several learned societies; author of works on Mercantile Law and Legislation.

GRÉARD, Octave: Member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Paris; Vice-Rector of the Academy of Paris; Commander of the Legion of Honour; formerly Professor of Rhetoric; Educationist and Scholar.

GREENWOOD, Joseph George: LL.D.; Principal of Owens College, Manchester, and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University; Professor of Greek in the College and in the University; Classical Scholar.

[GROSS, Samuel W.: M.D., LL.D.; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, Philadelphia; member of many learned societies; author of a 'Treatise on Surgery'; contributor during the last half-century of many original memoirs to the literature of Surgical Science.—*In Absentia.*]

GULL, Sir William W., Bart.: M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen; Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital; Physician and Pathologist; author of many memoirs on Pathological Science; was born at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, in 1816. Having studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, and graduated at the London University, he became Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution in 1847, and for twenty years, ending 1867, acted as Physician and Lecturer at Guy's Hospital. Elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848, he is also a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Royal Society, and a D.C.L. of Oxford. His services in connection with the severe illness of the Prince of Wales in 1871 secured him a baronetcy and the appointment of Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty. He is a member of the General Medical Council, and President of the Clinical Society, and has published 'Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis,' treatises on 'Hypochondriasis' and 'Abscess of the Brain,' 'Reports on Epidemic Cholera'; as also addresses delivered on various occasions.

HAAN, David Bierens de: Professor of Mathematics in the University of Leyden; author of numerous works and memoirs on the important subject of Definite Integrals.

HALDANE, D. Rutherford: M.D., F.R.S.E.; formerly Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Lecturer on the Practice of Physic, and President of the Royal College of Physicians; now a member of the Edinburgh University Court.

HALLE, Charles: Pianist and Orchestral Conductor; introducer into Great Britain of works by the greatest classical masters.

HARRISON, Right Hon. George: Lord Provost of Edinburgh; lately Master of the Merchant Company and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; formerly a member of a Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the Administration of Justice in Scotland; author of memoirs on commercial topics; Municipal Administrator, and a Patron of the University of Edinburgh.

HAUGHTON, Rev. Samuel: M.D.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Hon. LL.D. Cambridge; F.R.S.; Senior Fellow and Senior Lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin; Mathematician, Geologist, and Anatomist.

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von: Hon. F.R.S., London and Edinburgh; Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin; member of many learned societies; author of 'Physiologische Optik' and 'Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen,' and of memoirs on 'Die Erhaltung der Kraft' and 'Wirbelbewegung.' He was born at Potsdam in 1821. Having studied medicine at the Military Institute, Berlin, and seen some hospital service, he was appointed, in 1848, Professor of Anatomy in the Berlin Academy. In the following year he filled the Chair of Physiology in the University of Königsberg, from which he passed to that of Bonn in 1855; and, three years later, to that of Heidelberg. The year 1871 saw him back in Berlin as Professor of Physics. In 1870 he was elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Science. Among the subjects dealt with in his published works are the conservation of energy, the physiology of vision, and the theory of sound.

[HENLE, J.: M.D.; formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Zürich; now Professor of Anatomy in the University of Göttingen; one of the founders, and for many years editor, of the 'Zeitschrift für Rationelle Medicin'; an original worker and writer in the provinces of Histology and Human and Comparative Anatomy.—*In Absentia.*]

HERMITE, Charles: Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Member of the Académie des Sciences, Paris; member of many other learned societies; Professor in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris; Mathematician; was born at Dieuze in 1822. Devoting himself, in early life, to the study of mathematical analysis, he filled in succession various academical posts, including those of Professor of Analysis and Professor of the Higher Algebra in the Faculty of Science; author of the 'Cours d'Analyse,' containing expositions of recondite branches of Pure Mathematics, and of original memoirs relating to the Theory of Forms, the Theory of Equations, and the Theory of Elliptic Functions.

[HYRTL, Joseph : M.D. and Ch.D. ; K.K. Hofrath ; Commander of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown and of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown ; Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Vienna, and member of numerous learned societies ; versed in the technique of his art and in the history of Anatomy ; Histologist, Human and Comparative Anatomist.—*In Absentia.*]

JENNER, Sir William, Bart. ; M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; Physician and Pathologist. Born at Chatham in 1815, he was educated at University College, London, where he graduated M.D. in 1844, after having been for some time engaged in general practice. Becoming in 1848 a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, he was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy at University College, and assistant physician in the College Hospital. Some years later he became Physician to the Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Medicine, which post, again, in 1862, he exchanged for that of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. The same year saw him gazetted a Physician in Ordinary to the Queen ; and in 1863 he received a similar appointment in connection with the household of the Prince of Wales. A Fellow of the Royal Society from 1864, he was in 1868 created a Baronet, and in 1872 a K.C.B., in recognition of services rendered during the illness of the Prince of Wales. Sir W. Jenner is acknowledged to have been the first to establish the distinction between typhus and typhoid fevers. He is the author of numerous papers on fever, diphtheria, diseases of children, and diseases of the heart, lungs, and skin.

JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin : DD., LL.D. ; Hon. D.D. of the University of Leyden ; was born at Camberwell in 1717, and educated at Oxford University, where he acted as tutor of Baliol College from 1842 to 1870, and has held the Regius Professorship of Greek from 1855. Since 1870 he has been Master of Baliol, and he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University for the academical year 1882-83. In 1853 he served on a Commission, presided over by Lord Macaulay, in reference to the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian Civil Service. Professor Jowett is the author of, among other works, a translation of the 'Dialogues of Plato,' and a translation of 'Thucydides' ; and he contributed to 'Essays and Reviews' an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Leyden in 1875.

KEITH, Thomas : M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin. ; Extra Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for the Treatment of Ovarian Diseases ;

Vice-President of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; Honorary member of several Gynecological Societies; Surgeon and Ovariologist, and discoverer of new methods of diagnosis and operation in cases of ovarian disease; author of many contributions to the literature of this subject.

LAVELEYE, Emile Louis Victor de: Doctor of Law; was born at Brussels in 1822, and educated in his native city, and at the College Stanislas, Paris. Having devoted himself to economical studies, he first appeared as a writer in certain Belgian periodicals of the Liberal side, and subsequently, with an article on Lombardy, obtained a footing in the '*Revue des Deux Mondes*,' which he afterwards turned to good account. In 1864 he obtained the appointment of Professor of Political Economy in the University of Liège. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Belgium, Madrid, and Lisbon, and Corresponding Member of the Institut de France; author of '*La Propriété et ses Formes Primitives*,' and of many treatises and essays on Rural, Political, and Social Economy. For purposes of study, M. Laveleye has travelled extensively all over Europe. Chosen, in 1867, to represent Belgium at the Exposition Universelle, in the international jury on painting, he discharged the functions of secretary to that body. Two years later he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. As showing the variety of subjects that have from time to time occupied his busy pen, it may be mentioned that his writings embrace '*Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales*,' 1844; '*Histoire des Rois Francs*,' 1847; '*L'Enseignement obligatoire*,' 1859; '*La Question de l'Or*,' 1860; '*Essai sur Economie rurale de la Belgique*,' 1863; '*La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa*,' 1870; '*Des Causes Actuelles de Guerre en Europe*,' 1873; '*De l'Avenir des Peuples catholiques*,' 1875; '*Le Protestantisme et la Catholicisme*,' 1875; '*L'Afrique Centrale*,' 1878.

LEIGHTON, Sir Frederick: Painter and Sculptor; born at Scarborough in 1830. He commenced at Rome the art studies which were continued at Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, and Paris; and first challenged public attention in London by the exhibition in 1855 of his "*Madonna of Cimabue carried in triumph through the streets of Florence*." Some time was subsequently spent in Paris under the tutorship of Ary Scheffer and Robert Fleury, after which the painter settled in London, and became a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, while contributing from time to time to the Paris Salon and the various international exhibitions. Elected an associate of the Academy in 1864; he became a full member five years later; and in 1878, on the death of Sir Francis Grant, his artistic eminence and

general accomplishments marked him out for the post of President, with its usual accompaniment of a knighthood. Among the numerous pictures with which he has enriched British art, the most remarkable of those produced in recent years have been the "Daphnephoria," "Clytemnestra on the Battlements of Argos," "Portrait of Captain Burton," "Nausicaa," "Elijah in the Wilderness," "Phryne at Eleusis," "Wedded." Sir Frederick has executed designs representing the arts of peace and the arts of war as wall decorations for South Kensington Museum, and he some years ago produced a remarkable piece of sculpture under the title of "An Athlete Strangling a Python." He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, an LL.D. of Cambridge, and D.C.L. of Oxford.

LEGG, James : Corpus Christi College, Oxford ; Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in the University of Oxford ; long a missionary in China ; author of a Chinese Dictionary, and translator of many ancient Chinese works.

LESSEPS, Ferdinand Viscomte de : Hon. F.R.S.E. ; Founder of the Suez Canal, and Promoter of International Commerce ; was born at Versailles in 1805. After having spent many years with distinction in the consular and diplomatic service of his country, he in 1854, in the course of a visit to Egypt, made on the invitation of the Viceroy Mohammed Said, conceived the idea of constructing the Suez Canal. The project met with much opposition in various quarters, and it was only by dint of indomitable perseverance that M. de Lesseps succeeded in raising the necessary capital, and in 1859 getting a commencement made with the work. The death of Said Pasha in 1863 occasioned fresh difficulties, but with the help of Napoleon III. an adjustment was effected, and the works were slowly but steadily pushed on, till towards the end of 1869 the Canal was ready for opening. The inauguration of the work took place in presence of several Sovereigns or their representatives, and an immense concourse of savants, merchants, and journalists ; M. de Lesseps himself signalling the occasion by marrying a few days afterwards, at Ismailia, a young Creole of English extraction — Mdlle. Autard de Bragard. The successful engineer was, in 1873, elected a member of the Academy of Science, before which learned body he has repeatedly maintained the possibility of creating an inland sea in North Africa, and constructing a Central Asiatic railroad. In 1879, M. de Lesseps took up with characteristic energy the project of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which, in spite of much discouragement, he has seen put in the way of practical realisation. Within the last two years, he was in negotiation with the British Government for the cutting of a second canal between the Red Sea

and the Mediterranean ; but in the face of opposition in the House of Commons, this proposal fell through. M. de Lesseps' achievements have met, from time to time, with due recognition. He is a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India ; and, in 1870, he was publicly presented with the freedom of the City of London. In 1881 he was selected President of the French Geographical Society. His principal publication, '*Lettres, Journal, et Documents, pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Isthme de Suez,*' appeared in 1875, and gained for him the Marcellin Guérin prize at the hands of the French Academy.

LIDDELL, The Very Rev. Henry George : D.D. ; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford ; Philologist and Scholar ; joint-author of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and author of other works ; was born in 1811, and was educated at Oxford, where he subsequently held various academical appointments. He occupied for some time the post of head-master of Westminster School, and was a member of the Oxford University Commission ; and having acted as domestic chaplain to the late Prince Consort, is now a Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. In 1855 he was appointed Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1870. He has also published a '*History of Rome,*' which has gone through many editions.

LOWELL, His Excellency James Russell : Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge ; Poet, Essayist, and Diplomatist ; born at Cambridge (Massachusetts) in 1819, was educated at Harvard, and passed as advocate, but early abandoned law for the more attractive pursuits of literature. Of several volumes of poems and essays which bear his name, the most noteworthy have been '*The Biglow Papers,*' a collection of satirical poems in the American dialect. For five years, commencing with 1857, he edited the '*Atlantic Monthly,*' and subsequently he acted during nine years ending 1872 as editor of the '*North American Review.*' In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres at Harvard University in succession to Longfellow. He also lectured on the British poets before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Having previously declined the post of American Ambassador at St Petersburg and at Vienna, he in 1877 undertook the Embassy to Spain, from which he was transferred in 1880 to the position of Minister at the Court of St James.

LUBBOCK, Sir John, Bart. : Hon. D.C.L., Oxford ; LL.D. Dublin ; F.R.S., M.P. ; one of the Trustees of the British Museum ; was born in London in 1834. Having been educated at Eton, he entered his father's banking-house, where he acquired a reputation which led to

his being chosen honorary secretary to the Association of London Bankers, and first president of the Bankers' Institute, as also to his nomination by the Crown as a member of the International Coinage Commission. Entering the House of Commons in 1870 as representative of Maidstone, he has since had a seat in that assemblage, being at present member for the University of London. Speaking chiefly on financial and educational subjects, he has succeeded in carrying many important public measures, including the Bank Holidays Act, the Absconding Debtors' Act, the Apothecaries Company Medical Act Amendment Act, the University of London Medical Act Amendment Act, the Bills of Exchange Act, and the Ancient Monuments' Act. It is, however, as a scientist, even more than as a politician, that Sir John Lubbock has distinguished himself. Besides two volumes of lectures and addresses and numerous memoirs in the transactions of learned societies, he has contributed to our scientific literature 'Prehistoric Times as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages,' 1865; 'The Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man,' 1870; 'The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects,' 1874; 'British Wild Flowers Considered in Relation to Insects,' 1875; and a work on ants, bees, and wasps which in less than a year ran through five editions. Sir John Lubbock has been president of the Ethnological and Entomological Societies, and of the Anthropological Institute, and vice-president of the Royal Society; and is now president of the Linnean Society. He was President of the British Association in 1881 when it met at York, and since 1878 he has been a trustee of the British Museum. He is an LL.D. of Dublin, D.C.L. of Oxford, and M.D. of Wurzburg.

MACDONALD, John Hay Athole: Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; one of Her Majesty's Counsel; author of a treatise on the 'Criminal Law of Scotland.'

MAINE, Sir Henry Sumner: K.C.S.I., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.; was born in 1822. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, he was, in 1847, appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at that University, an office which he resigned some seven years afterwards in order to become Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Going to India in 1862 as Law Member of the Supreme Government, he rendered important service during his tenure of office in originating legislative imposts. On his return to England in 1869 he was chosen Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford; and being in the following year appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, was invested with the Order of K.C.S.I. Elected in 1877 to the Mastership of Trinity

Hall, Cambridge, he next year resigned his Professorship, after having delivered a series of lectures on 'Modern Theories of Succession to Property after Death, and the Correction of them suggested by Recent Researches.' In 1883 he was elected to succeed Mr Emerson as a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Sir H. Maine has published, among other works, 'Ancient Law ; its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas' ; also lectures on 'Village Communities in the East and West,' on the 'Early History of Institutions,' and on 'Early Law and Custom.'

[MAMIANI DELLA ROVERE, Count Terenzio : born in 1800 ; formerly Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University of Turin ; afterwards Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Sardinia ; now Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, and member of many learned societies ; Poet, Philosopher, and Statesman ; editor of 'La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane.'—*In absentia*.]

[MANCINI, Pascal Stanislas : Doctor of Law ; Professor of International Law and President of the Faculty of Jurisprudence in the University of Rome ; formerly Italian Minister of Justice, of Public Worship, and of Public Instruction ; now Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Jurist, Philosopher, and Statesman ; author of numerous contributions to Scientific Jurisprudence.—*In Absentia*.]

MARSHALL, John : F.R.S. and F.R.C.S. England ; President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England ; Professor of Surgery, University College, London, and Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy of Arts ; Surgeon to University College Hospital, &c. ; Surgeon, Anatomist, and Physiologist ; author of 'The Human Body in its Structure and Outlines,' 'Outlines of Physiology,' &c.

MARTENS, Frederik de : Professor of International Law in the University of St Petersburg ; Member of the Institute of International Law ; Attaché of the Minister of Russia for Foreign Affairs ; author of a treatise on International Law, of 'Russia and England in Central Asia,' &c. M. de Martens is one of the most distinguished international jurists of the present time, and has been for many years in the constant employment of the Russian Foreign Office as a diplomatist.

MARTINEZ, His Excellency H. E. M. : Member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science in the University of Chili ; Hon. LL. D. of Yale College ; Member of the College of Lawyers of Lima, Peru ; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, and of other learned societies ; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London of the Republic of Chili.

MAUDSLEY, Henry : M.D., F.R.C.P. ; member of many learned

societies; formerly Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London; Physician to the West London Hospital; author of works on 'The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind,' 'The Relation between Mind and Body,' 'Responsibility in Mental Disease,' and 'Body and Will,' and of numerous original memoirs.

MENDELEYEFF, Dmitry: Counsellor of State; Professor of Chemistry in the University of St Petersburg; author of a Text-Book of Chemistry, and of many papers in scientific journals on the Absolute Boiling-Point, on the Periodic Law of Chemical Elements, and on other chemical and physical subjects.

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles: D.D.; Dean of Ely, Honorary D.C.L. Oxford; Scholar and Historian; was born in 1808, and educated at Cambridge, where he took high honours. After holding various offices, including those of Hulsean and Boyle Lecturer at Cambridge, and of chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, he was appointed Dean of Ely in 1869. He has published a 'History of Rome under the Empire,' 1850-62; 'Translation of Homer's Iliad,' 1869; 'General History of Rome,' 1875; and 'Lectures on Early Church History,' 1879, &c.

MÉZIÈRES, Alfred: Member of the Académie Française; Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Professor of Foreign Literature in the Académie de Paris, Université de France; Linguist, Scholar, and Critic, was born at Rebon (Moselle) in 1826. He was yet a young man when he obtained the degree of Doctor in Arts, and was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at Toulouse. Entrusted, in 1854, with the course of Foreign Literature in the Faculty of Arts at Nancy, he was invited seven years later to fill, as deputy, the chair of Foreign Literature in the Sorbonne; and having, in 1863, succeeded to the professorship, he represented the University at the Shakespeare Celebration in 1864, and at that of Danté in 1865. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1874, in succession to M. de Saint-Marc Girardin; and, having been admitted to the Legion of Honour in 1865, was in 1877 promoted to the rank of officer. Among M. Mézières' publications may be noted 'Shakespeare ses Œuvres et ses Critiques,' 1861, a work rewarded by the Academy; 'Predecesseurs et Contemporains de Shakspeare,' 1863, which also gained special distinction; 'Contemporains et Successeurs de Shakspeare,' 1864; 'Danté et l'Italie Nouvelle,' 1865; 'Pétrarque,' another work to which a prize was awarded; 'La Société Française,' 1869; 'Goëthe, les Œuvres expliquées par la Vie,' 1872.

MORIER, His Excellency Sir R. Burnett David: K.C.B.; H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid; Diplomatist; was born in 1827, and educated at Oxford.

After serving in the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and occupying subordinate positions in the Diplomatic Service, he was in 1865 appointed British member of the mixed Commission for inquiry into the Austrian tariff. The same year found him Secretary of Legation at Athens, from which post he was transferred in succession to those of Chargé d'Affaires at Frankfort, Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt, and Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgart. From 1876 to 1881 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal; and in the latter year was transferred to Madrid.

MUIR, Sir W.: K.C.S.I.; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D.; born at Glasgow in 1819, and educated at the Universities of his native city and of Edinburgh; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837, and has held in succession the posts of Secretary to the Indian Government in the Foreign Department, provisional member of the Governor-General's Council, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and ordinary member of Council. Sir William has published a 'Life of Mahomet and History of Islam,' 1858-61; 'The Coran; its Composition and Teaching,' 1878; 'Extracts from the Coran, with English Reading,' 1880; and a lecture on 'The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam.'

MUSSY, Henri Gueneau de: M.D.; Member of the Académie de Médecine, Paris, of the Belgian Academy of Medicine, and of other learned bodies; Officer of the Legion of Honour; formerly President of the Medical Society of the Hospitals of Paris; author of many memoirs in Medical Science, particularly on the etiology and pathology of fevers, and on the prevention of disease.

NAPIER AND ETRICK, the Right Hon. Lord: K.T.; formerly H.B.M. Ambassador in the United States of America, in Holland, in Russia, and in Prussia; afterwards Governor of Madras, and for a time Acting Viceroy of India; Diplomatist, Statesman, and Educationist.

NEWTON, Professor C. T.: C.B.; born in 1816, was educated at Oxford, and, while yet a young man, was appointed an assistant in the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum. In 1852, influenced by a desire to investigate the ancient monuments of Asia Minor and the Ægean, he procured the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene; and in the course of explorations extending over several years, discovered the site of the Mausoleum, and enriched the British Museum with valuable sculptures from that and other buildings, as also a fine collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, and coins. He afterwards received the appointment of British Consul at Rome, and soon relinquished that post to become keeper of the Greek and

Roman antiquities in the British Museum. Some years later he was chosen Professor of Archæology at University College, London. Among the distinctions conferred on him are those of C.B., D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Cambridge; the membership of the French Institute; and the honourable post of antiquary to the Royal Academy. Mr Newton is the author of a 'History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Euidus, and Brasideia,' 1862; 'Travels and Discoveries in the Levant,' 1865; 'Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum,' in the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities; and 'Essays on Art and Archæology,' 1880.

NIGRA, His Excellency Count Constantino: LL.D. Turin; Ambassador in London of H.M. the King of Italy; Philologist, Essayist, and Diplomatist; was born at Castellamonte in 1827, and educated at Turin. He took part, as a volunteer, in the war against Austria in 1848; but, having been severely wounded in the battle of Rivoli, he exchanged the military career for that of diplomacy. At the Congress of Paris, in 1856, he acted as secretary to Count Cavour, and he was engaged in the negotiations between Piedmont and France which preceded the war in 1859, in which he was attached to the headquarters of Napoleon III. Having subsequently served as secretary to the Italian Plenipotentiaries at Zurich, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris for Sardinia, and later for the Kingdom of Italy. Removed in 1861 to Naples, to act as secretary for Prince de Carignan during his lieutenancy in that province, he afterwards resumed his functions in Paris, which he continued to discharge till 1870, when he was appointed Ambassador to Russia. He now represents the Italian Government at the Court of St James. A confidential report of his, made in 1866, in regard to the part taken by Napoleon III. in events then occurring in Germany, produced a great sensation when published in the Italian and French newspapers in 1877. M. Nigra is known in literature by several works on Italian dialects and popular poetry; and in his capacity of man of letters he presided, in 1874, at the *fêtes* in celebration of the Petrarch anniversary at Avignon, on which occasion he delivered a discourse which attracted special attention. He is a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

NYS, E.: Judge of the Tribunal of Brussels; Joint Secretary of the Institute of International Law; author of 'La Guerre Maritime,' 'Le Droit de la Guerre et les Précurseurs de Grotius,' and other historical and legal works.

OLLIER, L. X.: born in 1825; Professor of Surgery in the University of Lyons, France; Chief-Surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, Lyons; author of numerous memoirs on Surgery, and particularly on the

'Regeneration of Bone after Injuries and Operations.' He was, in 1874, elected a correspondent of the Paris Academy of Medicine, and he is also a member of the Institute and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

OUSELEY, The Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore, Bart.: Mus. Doc. Oxford, Cambridge, &c.; LL.D.; was born in London in 1825. Having been educated at Oxford, he entered the Church, and for some time held the curacy of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, principally officiating, however, at St Barnabas, Pimlico. The choir of St Barnabas being dispersed in 1851, he built a church near Tenbury, to which the choristers were attached, and having taken a leading part in establishing St Michael's College, Tenbury, he was appointed Warden of that Institution; in 1855 he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; he is a composer of Oratorios and Church Music, and author of treatises on Harmony and Counterpoint.

PAGET, Sir James, Bart.: was born at Great Yarmouth in 1814. Having been educated for the medical profession, he became in 1836 a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has been president; he is now an Hon. F.R.C.S. England; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Cambridge; F.R.S.; Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; President in 1882 of the International Medical Congress held in London; Surgeon to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Consulting Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital; author of the 'Pathological Catalogue' of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of Lectures and Essays on Surgical and Clinical Pathology, and of numerous papers in the Transactions of the Royal and other learned societies.

PASTEUR, Louis: Member of the Académie des Sciences, Paris; Hon. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; was born at Dôle (Jura) in 1822; seems to have devoted himself from early youth to the study of the physical sciences, in which he was recognised as doctor in 1847. Appointed in 1848 Professor of Physics in the Lyceum of Dijon, he was summoned three months later to fill the Chair of Chemistry in the Faculty of Science at Strasburg, of which he became incumbent in 1852. The close of 1854 found him engaged, in the capacity of Dean, in organising the Faculty of Science, which had just been established at Lille. In 1857 he returned to Paris to assume the scientific direction of the Normal School, a function which he continued to discharge till 1867, when he became Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne—having in the meantime (1863) received the appointment of Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry to the École des Beaux Arts. In 1862 he was chosen a member of the Academy of

Science, in the department of mineralogy. From the Royal Society of London he received, in 1856, the Rumford Medal for certain researches in regard to the polarisation of light, and on the relation between optical activity and enantiomorph hemihedry in organic substances; and in 1874 the same body awarded him the Copley Medal. In 1868 a prize of 10,000 florins was given by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture for his discovery of the best method of dealing with the silkworm disease; his labours in regard to silkworms, wine, vinegar, and beer being further recompensed with a prize of 12,000 francs from a French society, and with a life pension of the same amount voted by the National Assembly; to which was added, in 1875, a retiring pension on his resignation of his professorship. By a decree of July 1870, signed by Napoleon III., he was raised to the rank of senator; but this, owing to the downfall of the Imperial Government, was never promulgated. Admitted to the Legion of Honour in 1868, he rose through various grades to be grand officer in 1878. M. Pasteur, in addition to numerous memoirs inserted in the '*Receuil des Savants Étrangers*,' or the '*Annales de Chimie et de Physique*,' has published separately, as results of his researches, '*Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules infusoires*,' 1863; '*Études sur le Vin, ses Maladies, &c.*,' 1866; '*Études sur le Vinaigre*,' 1868; '*Études sur les Maladies des Vers à Soie*,' 1870; '*Études sur la Bière*,' 1876; and, in conjunction with Professor Tyndall, '*Les Microbes*,' 1878.

PENEDO, His Excellency Baron de: Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Brazil; Diplomatist.

PERROT, Georges: born at Villeneuve-Saint Georges, in 1832, became in 1863, after lecturing at Angoulême, Orleans, and Versailles, Professor of Rhetoric in the Lycée Louis le Grand. In 1872 he was appointed Lecturer on the Greek Language and Literature in the higher Normal School, and five years later Professor of Archæology in the Faculty of Arts; having meanwhile, in 1874, been chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, of which he is now President, in succession to M. Guizot. Entrusted, in 1861, with a scientific mission to Asia Minor, M. Perrot spent three months at Ancyra, studying more completely than had previously been done the temple dedicated to Rome and to Augustus. The results of his mission were given to the world in an official publication entitled '*Exploration Archæologique de la Galatie et de la Bithynie*,' 1863-72. M. Perrot is also the author of '*Mémoire sur l'Isle de Thasos*,' 1864; '*De l'État actuel des Études Homeriques*,' 1864; '*L'Isle de Crète*,' 1866; '*Essai sur le Droit public et privé de la République Athen-*

ienne,' 1867, to which the French Academy awarded a Montyon prize; 'L'Éloquence politique et judiciaire à Athènes,' 1873; 'Mémoires d'Archéologie, d'Épigraphie, et d'Histoire,' 1875; as also of sundry translations and articles in the 'Revue Archéologique,' 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' and other periodicals. He has the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and is a member of the Institute.

PETTENKOFER, Max von: M.D.; was born near Neubourg in 1818, and educated at Munich, where, in 1847, he became Professor of Medical Chemistry in the University, and in 1850 succeeded his uncle as apothecary to the Court. The attention he had devoted to the subject of public health secured him, in 1865, the appointment to the Chair of Hygiene in the Medical Faculty of the University of Munich; Sanitary and Physiological Chemist; investigator of the subjects of respiration, nutrition, &c., and particularly of the propagation of cholera, and the mode in which that disease may be arrested.

PRIESTLEY, William Overend: a grandson of the celebrated chemist, was born near Leeds in 1829, and was educated in Edinburgh, where he graduated with distinction as M.D. in 1853. He is F.R.C.P. Lond. and Edin.; Hon. Fellow of King's College, London; formerly Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, and President of the London Obstetrical Society; Consulting Physician to King's College and other hospitals; author of treatises on Obstetrics and Gynecology.

[RANKE, Leopold von: Privy Councillor to H.M. the King of Prussia; LL.D. Dublin; Knight of High Orders, and member of several learned societies; Professor of History in the University of Berlin; born in 1795; Historian during the last sixty years; author of 'German History in the Times of the Reformation,' a 'History of England,' 'Weltgeschichte,' and many other historical works.—*In Absentia.*]

RAWLINSON, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke: K.C.B., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D.; Oriental Linguist; author of numerous contributions to Philological Literature.

RAYLEIGH, Right Hon. Lord: Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, F.R.S.; member of many learned societies; Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge; President-Elect of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; author of a 'Treatise on Sound,' and of many other contributions to Scientific Literature.

REID, Sir John Watt: M.D.; Director-General of the Navy Medical Department; author of reports and memoirs on Pathological subjects.

RENARD, The Abbé: Hon. F.R.S.E.; member of the Royal Acad-

emy of Sciences, Brussels ; Professor in the University of Louvain, and Keeper of the Mineralogical Collection in the Royal Museum, Brussels ; Chemist, Mineralogist, and Petrologist.

RIVIER, Alphonse : Doctor of Law, and member of several learned societies ; Professor of Roman Law in the University of Brussels ; General Secretary of the Institute of International Law ; Chief Editor of the 'Revue de Droit International' ; author of works on Roman, Swiss, German, and International Law.

SAFFI, Count Aurelio : Professor of the History of Public Law in the University of Bologna ; Scholar, Publicist, and Statesman.

SAXTORPH, M. H. : M.D. ; Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Copenhagen ; Surgeon to the Frederiks Hospital ; author of 'Clinisk Chirurgi,' and other works.

SCHMIEDEBERG, Oscar : M.D. ; Professor of Pharmacology, and Director of the Pharmacological Institute in the University of Strassburg ; Chemist and Physiologist, Investigator and Teacher ; author of 'Elements of Therapeutics,' and of numerous memoirs on Pharmacology and the Chemistry of Medicinal Substances.

SEELEY, John Robert : Historian and Essayist ; was born in London in 1834 ; was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction, and became a fellow and lecturer. Having subsequently served as principal classical assistant in the City of London School, and Professor of Latin in University College, in 1869 he was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. His writings include 'Ecce Homo,' whose anonymous publication in 1865 gave rise to no little discussion ; 'Life and Times of Stein,' 1879 ; 'Natural Religion,' 1882 ; 'The Expansion of England,' 1883 ; and many others.

SHAIRP, John Campbell : Principal of the United Colleges of St Salvador and St Leonard, in the University of St Andrews ; Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford ; Scholar, Poet, and Essayist.

SIDGWICK, Henry : Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge ; is a native of Yorkshire, and *alumnus* of Cambridge ; he has filled in that University the office of Lecturer at Trinity College, and Prelector of Moral Philosophy, and took a leading part in promoting the higher education of women, and in the foundation and management of Newnham College ; a Moral and Political Philosopher, he is author of the 'Methods of Ethics,' 'Principles of Political Economy,' &c.

SIEVEKING, Edward Henry : M.D., F.S.A., F.R.C.P.L. ; Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen ; Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; Physician to St Mary's Hospital ; member of

numerous learned societies; formerly President of the Harveian Society; author of works in Pathology and Medicine, and one of the founders of the Edinburgh University Club of London.

SKEAT, Rev. Walter William: born in London in 1835, and educated at Cambridge, after holding certain curacies and lectureships, was, in 1878, elected to the recently established Elrington and Bosworth Chair of Anglo-Saxon in his *Alma Mater*; Anglo-Saxon Scholar and Philologist; he is author of the 'Etymological English Dictionary,' and of other works chiefly relating to Early English Literature.

SMITH, John: M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Surgeon-Dentist for Scotland to H.M. the Queen; contributor to Surgical and General Literature.

STEPHEN, The Hon. Justice Sir James Fitzjames: D.C.L.; born in London in 1829, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1854. He filled for ten years the post of Recorder of Newark, and, being in 1869 appointed legal member of the Indian Governor-General's Council, rendered good service in consolidating and simplifying Indian law. After his return to this country, he unsuccessfully contested the Parliamentary representation of Dundee. In 1875 he became Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court, as also a member of the councils of legal education and law reporting; and three years later he acted as one of the Royal Commissioners for inquiring as to a draft code for indictable offences. His public services were rewarded in 1877 with the distinction of K.C.S.I., and the year 1879 saw him appointed to a Judgeship in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice. Sir James is the author of a 'General View of the Criminal Law of England,' 1863; 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' 1873; the 'Digest of the Law of Evidence,' and 'Digest of the Criminal Law,' which formed the basis of a Bill submitted to the House of Commons; and a 'History of the Criminal Law of England,' 1883.

STOKVIS, B. J.: M.D.; Professor of General Pathology, Medicine, and Pharmaco-Dynamics in the University of Amsterdam; President of the Dutch Medical Association; President in 1883 of the first International Congress for Colonial Medicine; member of many learned societies; discoverer and writer in the provinces of Pharmacology, Physiology, and Medicine.

STORM, Johan: Professor of English and Philology in the University of Christiania; Scholar, Philologist, and Critic.

SZABO, Joseph: Doctor of Arts, Laws, and Philosophy; Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pesh, and Rector of the University; contributor of works on the Tertiary Formation,

on the Fusibility of Minerals, and on other subjects, to Geological and Mineralogical Science.

[TENNYSON, The Right Hon. Alfred, Lord : D.C.L., F.R.S. ; English Poet Laureate.—*In Absentia.*]

TYRRELL, R. Y. : Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin ; editor of the 'Bacchæ' of Euripides, 'Cicero's Letters,' &c.

USSING, J. L. : Professor of Classical Philology and Archaeology in the University of Copenhagen ; editor of Plautus, joint-editor (with Professor Madvig) of Livy, and author of various works on Classical Philology.

VERA, Augusto : was born at Amalie, Italy, in 1818 ; Senator of the Kingdom of Italy ; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Naples ; formerly Professor in the Universities of Strassburg, Paris, Turin, and others ; Philosopher ; translator and exponent of the Philosophy of Hegel, and contributor of other works in French, English, Latin, and Italian to the Literature of Philosophy.

VILLARI, Pasquale : Deputy of the Italian Parliament ; Member of the Higher Council of Public Instruction in Italy ; formerly Professor at Pisa ; now Professor of Modern History in the Institute of Florence, and President of the Faculty of Philology and Philosophy ; Historian, Educationist, and Economist ; author of the 'Life of Savonarola and his Times,' the 'Life of Macchiavelli,' and other works.

VIRCHOW, Rudolph : M.D., F.R.S. ; was born in 1821 at Schivelbein, in Pomerania. After a distinguished student career, he became Prosecutor in the University of Berlin in 1847, and, in the same year, was entrusted by Government with the mission of combating typhus fever in Silesia. About this time also, in conjunction with his friend Reinhardt, he established the 'Annales d'Anatomie Pathologique et de Clinique Médicale,' of which, since the death of his collaborator, he has been sole director. The spirit which prompted him in 1848 to found the "Réforme Médicale," displayed itself in regard to political matters in his connection with a Democratic club, in which he made a prominent figure as a popular orator. He was elected a member of the National Assembly, but could not take his seat, as not being of eligible age. When the reaction took place he saw his journal suppressed, and was deprived of his appointment ; but, being offered the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Wurzburg, he soon attracted attention to that school by the excellence of his teaching, and in 1856 was recalled to his chair in Berlin, and became director of the Pathological Institute. During this period he had been occupied with important researches, having for their aim the reform of medical practice, a special subject of his studies being the cellular tissues. When

in 1859, the Liberal movement regained the upper hand, M. Virchow was chosen a member of the Berlin Municipal Council, where he presently distinguished himself as an uncompromising opponent of abuses. Being soon after elected a deputy, he became one of the leaders of the Opposition, and was constantly to be found in the forefront of the struggle maintained by the Chamber against the encroachments of the Royal power. The progressive party, of which M. Virchow was a leader, was thrown into the background by the events of 1866; but, after the aggrandisement of Prussia by the reorganisation of Germany, he resumed the struggle against excessive militarism and centralisation. In 1869 his efforts to bring about an international disarmament attracted general attention; but a motion in this direction which he made in the Chamber was rejected by a large majority. When first elected to the Reichstag, he declined the mandate as being opposed to the constitution of the Empire; but in 1880 he took his seat there as one of the members for Berlin. After the Franco-German war it was proposed to M. Virchow by a German learned society that he should sever his connection with several French societies of which he was a member; but he objected to any rupture of scientific relations with France, as being opposed to the interests of science, of civilisation, and of humanity. Among M. Virchow's voluminous works may be mentioned 'La Fièvre Typhoïde en Silesie,' 1848; 'Sur le Cholera,' 1848; 'La Pathologie cellulaire appliquée à l'Enseignement physiologique et pathologique,' the foundation of the modern Science of Pathology, 1850; 'Trichiniasis,' 1860; 'Sur le Typhus en Hongrie,' 1868,—as also works on such general subjects as the education of women according to their vocation in life; the freedom of science in the modern State, &c. M. Virchow is honorary member of the Royal Medical Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Science. He was one of the founders of the German Anthropological Society, of which he was chosen President in 1870.

WATSON, Patrick Heron: M.D., F.R.S., and F.R.C.S. Edinburgh; Surgeon to Chalmers's Hospital; Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. the Queen in Scotland; formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Lecturer on Surgery in the Edinburgh Extramural School; one of the Surgeons of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, &c.; teacher and writer on Practical Surgery.

WEST, the Honourable Justice Raymond: LL.D., F.R.G.S.: Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay; President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay; Jurist and Scholar.

WIJCK, B. H. C. K. van der: Ph.D.; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Groningen; Philosophical Critic; author of various contributions to Psychological and Metaphysical Science.

WILKS, Samuel: M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; was born at Camberwell in 1824, and was educated at University College, London, where he graduated M.D. in 1850, becoming five years later a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He is senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, London; Ex-President of the Pathological Society of London; author of 'Lectures on Pathological Anatomy,' of a treatise on 'Diseases of the Nervous System,' and of numerous memoirs on Clinical Medicine. Dr Wilks has on several occasions been a member of Royal Commissions on medical questions.

YULE, Henry: C.B.; Colonel in the Royal Engineers; member of the Council of India; formerly Secretary of the Burmese Legation and of the Public Works Department of India; editor of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' and contributor to the science of Oriental Geography.

[ZELLER, Edward: Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin; Metaphysician and Historian of Philosophy; author of 'Die Philosophie der Griechen.'—*In Absentia.*]

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The CHANCELLOR, rising amid prolonged applause, at the conclusion of the above ceremonies, said—I have just had the distinguished honour to receive from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the following telegram: "The Prince of Wales, Sandringham, to the Right Hon. John Inglis, Chancellor of the University, Edinburgh. As an old *alumnus* and honorary graduate of Edinburgh University, I congratulate it on the occasion of the Tercentenary, which has brought together so many learned delegates from all parts of the world."

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The CHANCELLOR then proceeded to deliver his address as follows:—

My Lord Rector, Mr Vice-Chancellor, Professors, Graduates, and Students,—In accordance with what I know to be your wishes, I propose to address a few words of welcome to the honoured guests who, delegated by famous Universities and learned

bodies, or chosen by the *Senatus Academicus* to receive the highest mark of distinction which it is in their power to offer, or actuated by old feelings of friendship towards the University of Edinburgh, have come together from far and near, to rejoice with us on this auspicious day. I shall ask your permission also to give utterance to a few thoughts suggested by the occasion, when our University, in celebrating her Tercentenary, has received such distinguished recognition of the place she occupies in the world of science and letters. To you, then, gentlemen, our guests, I return the warmest thanks of the members of this University for the generous sympathy which has induced you to come from all parts of the world. I assure you that they feel honoured and gratified, far beyond what I have the power to express, by the opportunity of receiving in the Scottish metropolis such a representation of the intellect, the erudition, and the science of modern times, as was never before brought together in this country. No congress connected with educational interests has, I believe, ever been assembled which is so thoroughly international in character and adorned by so many illustrious names of world-wide reputation. In name of the University, and speaking the sentiments of every one of its members, I bid you heartily welcome.

Three hundred years is not a long life for a great school of learning, and in the mere matter of antiquity we must yield to many sister Universities, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. But a peculiar interest attaches to the fact that our University is only three hundred years old. For had its antiquity been greater by even half a century, it would almost certainly have been founded by a Papal Bull, after the type of the great medieval schools of learning, and would thus have had a different character impressed on it from the beginning.

In 1583 Scotland was still in the throes of a great religious and social revolution,—a revolution which had roused and excited the heart and intellect of the nation. The leaders of the Reformation were for the most part men of learning, and so sound in their theory of education, that it is matter of deep regret even to this day that the system of graduated schools, colleges, and universities developed in the First Book of Discipline was not then or ever afterwards carried into practical operation. They

undertook to remodel the older universities, and they framed the scheme of education for the new foundation in Edinburgh. But in all their educational measures, the Reformers showed not only a spirit of practical earnestness, but a craving for severe simplicity, such as in the following century but too much characterised the external aspect of the National Church.

The University of Edinburgh, which came into existence at such a time and under such influences, had in its original constitution none of the stately forms of its medieval predecessors, no array of Faculties, no exclusive privileges, no Rectorial Courts of Justice, no graces of architecture, no academical costumes, no imposing ceremonies. It was created as a simple college, with one master or regent to teach its sixty or seventy students, and was housed in very homely buildings. So limited an establishment may seem to be almost contemptible, and to offer no promise of future greatness. But we have evidence that it showed one sterling quality at least, both in teachers and pupils—earnestness and devotion to work. This is a quality which I think has a tendency to become hereditary, and the progress of our own University is a standing proof that it is so; for many distinguished visitors to Edinburgh in recent times have declared that the earnestness of our students is the most remarkable and gratifying feature of the working of the system.

The College of Edinburgh, which afterwards developed into the present University, has been called, and justly called, the child of the Reformation. But it had another parent. It could, of course, expect no aid from Pope or Prelate. But just as little did it receive from Royal or noble patrons in its early days—for the charters granted by Queen Mary and her son turned out, in a pecuniary point of view, to be almost valueless; and the promise of James VI., that he would give a “Royall Godbairn’s gift for enlarging the patrimony” of the college which he had directed to be called after his own name, met the fate of other promises of that somewhat fickle and faithless monarch. But what more exalted personages failed to do for the metropolis of Scotland the citizens did for themselves. And it cannot be too extensively known that Edinburgh owes the foundation of its University to the Corporation of the city. All honour to them

and their successors for the patriotic design, and for its successful accomplishment.

We are very far from being ashamed of our small beginnings in the sixteenth century. On the contrary, looking back in these days of our vigorous manhood to the weakness of our early youth, our feelings are more akin to the honest pride of a man who, being neither born to greatness nor having greatness thrust on him, has achieved greatness by his own exertions, with the generous help of sympathising friends. As founders, the Corporation naturally became at once patrons and administrators of the College, and thus in progress of time there grew up relations between the teaching body on the one hand and the municipal governors on the other,—relations which, as they were anomalous, and I believe unparalleled in the history of a university, naturally produced conflicts and heartburnings, not conducive to the wellbeing of the institution, which it was the interest as well as the duty of both the contending parties to promote. In these conflicts it is needless to say that neither party was always in the right. But it is no more than justice to concede that on many occasions the Corporation carried measures against the desires of the professors which proved beneficial to the University, and that their administration of the patronage was so judicious as greatly to advance the reputation of the University, by securing the services of most distinguished and able men as professors.

In course of time the Corporation's child got too strong to submit to maternal control, and its emancipation became inevitable; and though it was not without natural reluctance that the Corporation parted with its right to govern the University and administer its affairs, and saw it established in a position of independent self-government, I think I may safely say, in presence of the Chief Magistrate of the city and his colleagues, that the relations of the two bodies are now of the most amicable character, founded on feelings of mutual respect and esteem; that the University finds nowhere a better or warmer friend than the city, and is ever ready to acknowledge with gratitude the benefits derived from the city in times past, and the goodwill manifested by the city in the present day.

It appears to me that the relations of the Corporation and the

professors, as being for the time peaceful or strained, depended to a great extent on the character of the man who was the chief of the teaching body and held the office of Principal. In the beginning of the last century, Carstares—theologian, statesman, and diplomatist—had far too much sagacity and experience of men to be tempted by any provocation to assume an attitude of hostility to the Corporation of the city; and the consequence was that he not only effected, almost entirely by his own influence and exertions, one of the greatest and most beneficial changes in the mode of instruction, the substitution of professorial teaching for that of Regents, but lived long enough to mature to some extent the system of which he was the author, and left the University in a position which enabled it to spring into new life under the beneficent influences of a settled Church and union with England, and to play a great part in those happier days when Scotland had recovered from the depressing effects of long and fierce religious struggles.

The age of Principal Robertson was one of great intellectual activity and literary excellence in Edinburgh, both within and without the University; and the eminent historiographer had the good fortune to preside over a Senate composed of men of no ordinary calibre, among whom were Joseph Black, the illustrious Nestor of the chemical revolution of the eighteenth century; the Gregorys, a family equally renowned in mathematical and medical science; the second and greatest of the Monros, Adam Ferguson, Dugald Stewart, John Playfair, and Andrew Dalzel, the friend and correspondent of Heyne and Porson, whose scholarship, both in its elegance and its accuracy, could not easily be surpassed.

I do not intend to enumerate all the distinguished names in various departments of learning and science which have adorned our University. I only here allude to some of those which marked the era of Principal Robertson. As to the condition of student life under these great men, there can be no better witness than one of themselves. Sir James Mackintosh, then a student here, thus expresses himself in his maturer years: "I am not ignorant of what Edinburgh then was. I may truly say that it is not easy to conceive a University where industry was more general, where reading was more fashionable, where indolence

and ignorance were more disreputable." But the Principal was the ruling spirit. His wisdom and prudence, combined with his great learning, his benevolent nature, and an inborn genius for reconciling differences and conciliating opponents, secured the smooth and steady working of the machine, and contributed more than anything else to the great results attained by the University in those days. His distinguished contemporary and biographer, Dugald Stewart, thus speaks of his conduct as President of the *Senatus Academicus*: "The good sense, temper, and address with which he presided for thirty years in our University meetings was attended with effects no less essential to our prosperity, and are attested by a fact which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of any other literary community, that during the whole of that period there did not occur a single question which was not terminated by a unanimous decision." He seems to have been one of those happily constituted men who never quarrel with anybody, and generally succeed in getting their own way, very much to the advantage of others, even of those who may be inclined to differ.

It is not without misgiving that I have thus ventured, for the purpose of illustrating the importance and influence of the office of Principal, to wander for a moment into the realm of University history; for you all know that there is one among us who has made that subject his own, by telling the story of our University in a book of sterling merit, founded on careful research, and full of interest and instruction. That our Principal is a meet and competent successor of Carstares and Robertson, and many other worthies who have preceded him, cannot be better established than by the great and increasing prosperity of the University in his time and under his superintendence. I am proud to say that the condition of the University in this, the three hundredth year of its existence, is such as far to surpass the fondest aspirations of its friends and well-wishers in times past.

Among all indications of prosperity and usefulness, there is one fact which stands prominently forth as of paramount importance. During the last fifteen years the number of our students has more than doubled, having gradually risen from 1565 in the year 1868 to 3341 in the last year. The question naturally occurs—By what means has our University thus become more popular and attrac-

tive? and the answer, I think, must be that this is the result of a number of causes acting in combination.

The independent self-government which the University now enjoys, and the influence exercised by the general body of graduates, has attached them to the University by closer ties, and has taught them to feel that the completion of their education is not the termination either of their academic duties or their academic privileges. The 5000 members of the General Council form a most useful medium of communication between the University authorities and the world without. They are removed to a great extent from academic prejudices and conventionalities, and can thus at once bring the power of enlightened public opinion to bear directly on the government of the University, and secure to the University a firm hold on the confidence and affections of the people.

Another potent source of attractiveness will be found in the amount of benefactions which the University has received, chiefly for the aid of meritorious students, and the reward of those who have already attained distinction. Within little more than twenty years there have been founded bursaries to the aggregate amount of £90,000; and scholarships, to reward those who have distinguished themselves above their fellows at the end of their course, to the amount of £142,000. These foundations are not only a great incentive to diligence and earnestness among students and graduates, but have, along with other generous benefactions by individuals and by the public, operated as a powerful encouragement to the University at large, which had long suffered under, but manfully struggled against, a somewhat irritating sense of undeserved poverty; and though much remains yet to be done fully to equip the University with adequate revenues for all its requirements, the benign influence of these munificent gifts has thawed discontent and melted it into gratitude.

But, after all, the real and abiding strength of the University, alike in the past and in the present, has been and is the genius, the learning, and the devotedness of its professors. Though I am speaking in the hearing of those who constitute the present teaching staff, to whom a laboured eulogy would, I know, be most distasteful, I am bound to say, in one sentence, that at no time have our professorial chairs been occupied by men of greater

capacity or higher reputation. But there is one essential characteristic of the Scottish University system which renders an increase in the number of students a necessary concomitant of increase in the population and wealth of the country. Our students are drawn from the community at large. Our gates are freely opened to all classes and creeds and countries without distinction, the one qualification for admission being a healthy thirst for learning. The result has been, that our students are distinguished by a singularly manly and independent spirit. Early trained, many of them, in the school of adversity, or at least of poverty and thrift, unsparing in their assiduity to profit to the utmost by their University career, they bear with them into the world the natural fruits of both their home and their academical experiences, a stout heart and a well-trained mind, with such stores of knowledge as form the best foundation for the larger and more varied education which is the business of the whole after-life. The Scottish Universities have thus contributed largely to the formation and development of the national character; and this they have been able to do because they have formed, and acted on, a true conception of the relation of a University to the life of a nation.

Once more I bid you all welcome. Welcome! It is but a short word, and lacks force and emphasis when uttered by one feeble voice. But if you could hear the great voice of the University itself, of its 5000 graduates and its 3000 students, you would better understand what our welcome means. No building can be found to contain them all. But you have before you an adequate representation of both classes, to whom I now gladly turn and bid them speak for me.

Immediately on the Chancellor's resuming his seat the entire audience, rising to their feet, gave expression to the request contained in his Lordship's closing sentence by cheering again and again, and waving hats, sticks, and handkerchiefs.

After the Chancellor's address, responding to loud and repeated cries of the "Lord Rector"—

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who rose amid applause, said—There is nothing more improper than that one who is in any way in authority should commit a breach of order, and I believe that it is wholly out of order that your Rector should say a

word on this occasion. But I think I have one excuse for doing so. I think I caught in the closing words of your Chancellor, that he called upon those who constitute the body of this University to speak for him those words which no single voice can utter. And there is one body, one important body, in this University whom your Rector more especially represents, for whom he ventures to speak a single word, to take up the call of your Chancellor, and to express in the name of the students the feelings with which they are animated upon this occasion. I know that I cannot do wrong in saying, on behalf of the students, how heartily they join in those noble and eloquent words of welcome with which the address to which we have now listened has closed, and how earnestly we trust that the prosperity of this University in future ages may justify the kindness which has been shown by those who have visited us from all parts of the world, and the promise which has been given in your name by your Chancellor.

The Rev. Professor CHARTERIS then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

While the company was assembling, the following programme of music had been played in one of the corridors by a string band, composed for the most part of well-known Edinburgh instrumentalists, under the direction of Mr Carl Hamilton. The opening number—Chopin's "Marche Funèbre"—was played out of respect to the memory of the Duke of Buccleuch, one of the patrons of the University:—

March	"Funèbre"	<i>Chopin.</i>
Overture	"Fest"	<i>Lantner.</i>
March	"Edinburgh"	<i>Oakeley.</i>
Musette	<i>Ch. Morley.</i>
Serenade	<i>Mozkowski.</i>
Overture	"Jubal"	<i>Weber.</i>

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

At half-past one the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians entertained at luncheon, in the hall of their College, Queen Street, a company of about one hundred and sixty gentlemen, among

whom were included those guests of the University who were connected with the medical profession, the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, and a number of the Professors of the University; representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a number of the distinguished strangers attending the festival. The President of the College, Dr G. W. Balfour, occupied the chair, and extended a welcome to the guests.

(There were no speeches on this occasion.)

RECEPTION BY THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

The Faculty of Advocates, regarding the Tercentenary celebration as affording a fitting opportunity for opening the recently completed addition to their Library, the formal ceremony took place on Thursday, the 17th April, at 2.30 P.M., in presence of several members of the Faculty and a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited.

Immediately afterwards, a reception was held in the Law-Room of the Library, and was attended by about two thousand guests. A number of exotic plants, placed in the vestibule of the Parliament House, lent a pleasing freshness to the scene, while choice flowers were artistically arranged in a bank at the further end of the reception-room. The band of the Gordon Highlanders was stationed at the end of the hall, and played a fine selection of music during the afternoon. The guests were received by Mr J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., Dean of Faculty (who wore his robes of office); Sheriff Crichton, Vice-Dean; and Mr Balfour Paul, treasurer. Among those present were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Lyon Playfair, and a large number of the foreign guests of the University; the Lord Justice-General, Lord McLaren, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Napier and Ettrick, Lord Reay, Principal Sir Alex. Grant, Principal Shairp, of St Andrews; Professor Bryce, Oxford; Mr Brand, Mr Taylor Innes, and Mr Vary Campbell, advocates-depute; Professor Muirhead, Professor Kirkpatrick, Professor Wilson, Professor Blackie; Sheriffs Crichton, Thoms, Scott-Moncrieff, Gloag, Pattison, Mackintosh, Comrie Thomson, Guthrie Smith, Mair, Rutherford, Boyle Hope, and Nicolson;

Mr Buchanan, M.P.; Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, Mr James Traill of Rattar, Mr J. H. Renton, Mr Duncan M'Laren, Mr James Law, Mr Charles Cooper, Captain Crofton, Bishop Cotterill, Revs. Dr Story, Dr Cameron Lees, Dr Cæsar, Dr Alison, Dr Smith, Kirknewton; and Dr Andrew Thomson, Broughton Place. The guests afterwards strolled through the different Courts and the Library, which were inspected with much interest. After tea and coffee, and other light refreshments, the company separated about five o'clock.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the rooms of the Royal Medical Society in Melbourne Place were thrown open to a large and distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had accepted the invitations of the Society. The exterior frontage was prettily decorated with bunting, and the ornamentation of the interior was completed with tasteful effect. The stairs, staircase, and passages were carpeted with crimson, and decorated with choice plants; and a fine collection of palms in the great hall enhanced the generally attractive aspect of the surroundings. There were many features about the rooms themselves that were examined with considerable interest. The fine library is on the first floor.

In the hall and the ante-rooms on the second floor were paintings, sketches, and photographs of many celebrated men, former members of the Society, the examination of which was a source of agreeable entertainment. Hung on the centre of the south end of the hall was a large painting of the late Professor Hutton Balfour, by Sir Daniel Macnee; and on each side, paintings of Joseph Black and the famous Dr Cullen. Underneath the portrait of the latter were exhibited interesting autograph letters by Cullen, Black, and John and James Gregory. One of these, by Black, is somewhat amusing. Black, writing to a friend, is giving advice on the very important subject of late meals. "One of the things," he says, "I proposed for supper was oatmeal pottage: if it be eaten with beer and a little sugar, it, I think, makes very good sauce to it, and there will probably be very

little occasion for your druggist." A full-length portrait of Dr Andrew Duncan adorned the opposite wall; above the fireplace was a bust of the late Professor Syme; and among numerous other interesting works of art, were portraits of the late Sir Robert Christison and Dr Andrew Wood.

Specially noticeable in the north ante-room was a collection of Edward Forbes's sketches, surrounding a bust of Forbes himself; while on a table in the same room were displayed interesting sketches of medical men of the early part of this century. The south ante-room also contained a miscellaneous collection of portraits and mementoes of past members of the Society.

Ladies and gentlemen began to arrive at three in the afternoon, and were received by the presidents—Dr Hare, Dr Hunter, Dr Mackay, and Dr A. H. W. Clemow. During three hours the rooms were thronged with a fashionable company, who were delighted with the excellent arrangements made for their entertainment. Invitations had been issued to Lord Rosebery, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Reay, the Chancellor, Principal, and members of the Senatus of the University; the University guests, and representatives of the learned and public bodies in Edinburgh. Among the earlier arrivals were the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Reay, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir A. Christison, Sir Joseph Lister, Bishop Cotterill, Dr Burdon Sanderson, Dr W. B. Carpenter, and the Lord Provost.

Many of the distinguished guests of the University availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the home of the Society, and several of them remained a considerable time. The rooms remained crowded till six o'clock. Mr Dambmann's band played delightful selections of music; and Mr Grieve was entrusted with the purveying of the wines and the other refreshments.

TERCENTENARY BANQUET.

The banquet, intended as the crowning event of the celebration, took place in the evening at 6.30 P.M. in the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, which had been transformed into a gay and handsome festive chamber for the occasion. The interior of the building had been decorated in a tasteful and attractive manner—the key-

note having been struck in the argent and azure of the University armorial bearings as the leading colours. The roof and walls were draped with alternate stripes of blue and white, and the girders festooned with evergreens; while the ordinary gasaliers were replaced for the occasion by eighteen 12-light pendants in brightly burnished gold lacquer. At the south end, where a gallery for ladies had been erected, there appeared on the centre of the wall a large and elaborately painted achievement of the Scottish Royal Arms, flanked on each side by the shield of the University. The opposite wall had been similarly treated, the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom occupying the central space over the band gallery. The front of that gallery was festooned in crimson, amber, and blue, with a quaintly designed entablature commemorative of James VI., with the date 1582, and the arms of the Stuarts blazoned on a circular medallion. The west side of the hall, which had been set apart for the chairman's platform, was centred with a colossal representation of the arms of the city of Edinburgh, draped with curtains of crimson and amber, and flanked with ornate medallion shields of the University.

Around the entire hall there had been ranged, commencing from the north-east corner, a series of twenty oblong panels, each containing the name of a College celebrity, and the date of his connection with the *Alma Mater*. The list began with James Lawson, 1581, and ended with David Brewster, 1859. Underneath the end of the girders was carried a decorative border, showing the national shields and devices. The floor was carpeted, and the tables (twenty-eight in number) were arranged at right angles to the Chairman's platform. Everywhere was a charming display of floral and foliage decoration.

Each table was presided over by two croupiers—one at each end. The number of tickets issued was upwards of 1080; and as every chair was occupied, it may safely be assumed that all had been taken advantage of. In the ladies' galleries, which were seated to accommodate 66 and 327 individuals respectively, there assembled, after the table had been cleared, a brilliant company, whose rich-coloured dresses combined with the magnificent surroundings to form a scene that has never been surpassed and not often equalled in an Edinburgh banqueting hall.

By half-past six o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the banquet, most of the guests were in their places, and when the Chairman entered he was greeted with a loud cheer. The place of each guest had been marked with a number, and the company had no difficulty in finding their seats, while the general comfort had been greatly promoted by the use, kindly granted by Mr Donald, of his saloon adjoining the hall for the purposes of a cloak-room. The Chancellor of the University (Lord President Inglis) occupied the chair, having on his right—

The Lord Provost.
His Excellency J. R. Lowell.
Professor Karl Elze, Halle.
Professor Mézières, Paris.
Professor Martens, St Petersburg.
Earl of Wemyss.
Rev. Professor Beets, Utrecht.
Professor Zupitza, Berlin.
Professor Schipper, Vienna.
Professor Cremona, Rome.
Professor Vera, Naples.
Earl of Rosebery.
Sir F. Leighton.
Professor Laveleye, Liège.
Professor Pettenkofer, Munich.
Professor Ask, Lund.

Professor Rosenbusch, Heidelberg.
Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Rector.
Professor Jowett, Oxford.
Professor Donner, Helsingfors, Russia.
Professor Van Beneden, Louvain.
Lord Rayleigh.
Emeritus Professor Rachmaninoff, Kieff.
Sir H. Maine.
Sir John Lubbock.
Lord Balfour.
Professor Storm, Christiania.
Lord Watson.
Professor Sylvester, Baltimore.
Professor Van der Wijck, Groningen.

And on the left—

Count Nigra, Turin.
Count Saffi, Bologna.
M. Pasteur, Paris.
Professor Virchow, Berlin.
Earl of Galloway.
Baron De Penedo, Rio de Janeiro.
Professor Helmholtz, Berlin.
His Excellency Sir R. B. D. Morier, Madrid.
Earl of Glasgow.
Don M. Martinez, Santiago, Chili.
Sir J. F. Stephen.
Count F. de Lesseps.
Bishop of Durham.
Professor Perrot, Paris.
Professor Rivier, Brussels.

Professor Saxtorph, Copenhagen.
Principal Grant.
Canon Westcott.
Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen.
Professor Michaelis, Strassburg.
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
The Right Rev. Dr Stubbs, Chester.
Bishop Perry.
Sir A. Alison.
Sir L. Playfair.
Lord Reay.
Professor Guterbock, Königsberg.
Professor Straszewski, Cracow.
Lord Advocate.
Professor Stokes, Cambridge.
Professor Szabó, Pesth.

The croupiers were—

Professor Campbell Fraser.
Professor Charteris.
Mr John Cook.
Mr John Christison.
Mr John Boyd.

Professor Crum Brown.
Professor Rutherford.
Professor Taylor.
Professor Macpherson.
Professor Sellar.

Dr Haldane.
 Professor Lorimer.
 Sir T. J. Boyd.
 Professor MacLagan.
 Lord Kinnear.
 Professor Wilson.
 Mr D. MacLaren.
 Professor Flint.
 Mr T. G. Murray.
 Professor Muirhead.
 Professor Turner.
 Professor Tait.
 Bailie Clark.
 Professor Masson.
 Professor Calderwood.
 Professor Butcher.
 Professor Kirkpatrick.
 Professor Annandale.
 Councillor Cox.
 Mr John Rankine.
 Mr A. Seth.
 Mr Skinner, Town-Clerk.
 Sheriff Nicholson.
 Mr J. M. M'Candlish, W.S.

Professor Greenfield.
 Professor Geikie.
 Professor Chrystal.
 Professor Tytler.
 Professor Simpson.
 Professor Cossar Ewart.
 Professor Blackie.
 Professor Adams.
 Professor T. R. Fraser.
 Professor Sir H. Oakeley.
 Mr Mackay.
 Professor Dickson.
 Professor G. Stewart.
 Professor B. Brown.
 Professor Eggeling.
 General Furlong.
 Professor Chiene.
 Professor Mackinnon.
 Professor Laurie.
 Dr Argyle Robertson.
 Dr Littlejohn.
 Mr Mackie.
 Dr Clouston.
 Mr John Small.

After grace had been said by Professor Charteris, dinner was served. The *menu* was worthy of the occasion, and, large as was the number of guests, the service seemed adequate to their requirements. Mr Dambmann's orchestra, stationed in the gallery, played, while the company were assembling and during dinner, a choice selection of music—appropriate airs being afterwards introduced between the toasts. Immediately after dinner,—

The CHANCELLOR, rising amid loud cheers, said—Since the conclusion of the graduation ceremonial this morning, I have had the distinguished honour of receiving a telegraphic message from her Majesty the Queen. It is dated from Flushing, and shows that her Majesty is on the course of her journey. The words of the message I will now read: "In congratulating our University on the completion of its Tercentenary, I ask you to welcome the guests who have assembled to honour the event." The assembly received the message standing, and cheered loudly.

The CHANCELLOR then proceeded: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I propose the health of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. This is not a mere formal expression of constitutional loyalty; for her Majesty reigns in the hearts of her people. Her constant and lively interest in everything that affects the welfare of her

subjects, and her ready sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of the lowest as well as the highest, have secured to her their affectionate regard and their respectful admiration of her personal character and virtues. When the Queen is in affliction the nation sorrows ; and in presence of her recent bereavement our condolences were heartfelt and sincere. I give you "The Queen."

The CHANCELLOR, in proposing "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said—We are proud to think, in connection with this toast, that two Princes of the Royal House are honorary graduates of this University, and we see, from the message we received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales this morning, that they take a chief interest in its prosperity.

The CHANCELLOR then rose and said—In such an assemblage as this, I think it would be out of place to make special reference to those institutions, domestic as well as national, and to those departments of the public service, to which we are accustomed to do honour in our ordinary festive gatherings, and I therefore pass to what is a much more appropriate toast upon the present occasion—I mean, "Our Tercentenary Guests." I had occasion this morning to bid them welcome in name of the University, and I have now a Royal command to repeat that welcome. Nothing could be more gratifying to any one than to be charged with a toast which is certain to meet with an enthusiastic reception ; but the gratification may be marred by the presence of a certain consciousness of inability to do it justice, and such, unhappily, is my position. If you reflect for a moment how very comprehensive this toast is, and how suggestive of most varied and interesting topics of discourse, I think you will be inclined to agree with me that within the limited time at my command no man could do it justice.

Viewing the toast geographically, I feel as if I had undertaken to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," for have we not representatives and delegates from every corner of the civilised world, the area extending from Bologna to St Petersburg, from Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, on the west, to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, Sydney and Melbourne, New Zealand and Japan—from the Canadian Universities to those of Cracow and Pesth, from Aberdeen to the Cape of Good Hope—and

from Rio Janeiro and Santiago to the Universities of Scandinavia? And this imperfect and irregular outline requires to be filled up by the names of all the venerable Universities and modern schools of learning on the continent of Europe, in France and Germany, in Austria and Italy, in Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, not to mention the Universities and schools of learning of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Viewed in another aspect, the toast appears to me to be still more difficult to handle, for it embraces names rendered illustrious by their possessors in every field of intellectual activity, in every walk of literature and learning, in every department of science, and in the cultivation of Art with all its ennobling and elevating influences.

Such being the difficulties with which I am beset, and such the embarrassing riches of my subject, I bethink me of the prudent maxim that discretion is the better part of valour. And, therefore, I hope I shall stand excused if I shrink from attempting an impossible task, and only repeat what I said in the morning, but which I now repeat in the name of her Majesty the Queen, whose authority I have for so doing, that we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to our guests for their affording us the honour and the delight of their company on this occasion.

I desire to associate with this toast the names of two very distinguished men now present, representing respectively the New World and the Old. I mean his Excellency the Baron de Penedo, the worthy and fitting representative in this country of a monarch so enlightened and so devoted to scientific pursuits as the Emperor of Brazil, and M. Louis Pasteur, whose profound investigations and brilliant discoveries require no words of eulogy from me. I give you the toast—"Our Tercentenary Guests."

Baron DE PENEDO, in acknowledging the toast, said—It is needless for me to say how deeply touched I feel with the flattering words just addressed personally to me, and with the honour of having, in this brilliant assembly, been called upon to reply to the toast of the Tercentenary guests of the University of Edinburgh. But your Lordship will perhaps allow me to make, most respectfully, a little remark on this part of the toast list. When I see joined with my own the name of M. Pasteur, one of the greatest celebrities of the day, whom all your illustrious guests

would be very proud to have as their sole representative on this occasion, I might, without forced modesty, ask myself why I also have been chosen to speak on their behalf. I must, however, bow to this unexpected selection, and taking advantage of the privilege so kindly accorded to me, I am most faithfully interpreting the feelings of all your guests in conveying to you, the representatives of the University of Edinburgh, our heartfelt thanks for your gracious welcome, and for your Scottish hospitality, and our sincere congratulations on this Tercentenary of the University. It is also with great pleasure that we express to you our admiration of the splendid manner in which this happy evening has been solemnised. This commemoration has, indeed, been worthy of the high reputation acquired by the University in its career through centuries, and will be, I am sure, an everlasting record in the history of this city (as ancient as it is beautiful), and to which the University is a school of patriotism, a monument of its fame, a standard of its glory, knitting together its national traditions.

While enjoying your invitation, I beg special permission to tender to you, on behalf of my country, its thankfulness for the honour of the gratifying invitation addressed to its University; and this sentiment, I can assure you, is fully shared by my august Sovereign, for it is well known that the Emperor of Brazil is an indefatigable protector of the diffusion of knowledge throughout the Empire. We cannot, therefore, but appreciate and be very sensible of any mark of sympathy and consideration that may enhance the comity of nations, and the respect of men for their country. This high honour so graciously bestowed upon all your guests will remain in their memory as a precious souvenir of their visit to your noble city, and as a pledge of gratitude to the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Edinburgh.

M. PASTEUR replied as follows:—My Lord Chancellor, Messieurs,—*Permettez moi de remercier, tout d'abord, son Excellence le Baron de Penedo des aimables et trop indulgentes paroles qu'il a bien voulu m'adresser, lui qui représente si dignement l'illustre savant Don Pedro, Empereur du Brésil, notre confrère de l'Institut de France.* My Lord Chancellor, Messieurs,—La ville d'Edimbourg donne un spectacle dont elle peut être fière. Toutes les

grandes institutions scientifiques, ici réunies, apparaissent comme un immense congrès de félicitations et d'espérances. L'honneur et la gloire de ce rendez-vous international vous appartenait à juste titre. Depuis des siècles, l'Écosse a uni ses destinées à celles de l'intelligence humaine. Une des premières parmi les nations, elle a compris que l'esprit mène le monde ; et le monde de l'esprit, en répondant à votre appel, vous rend l'hommage que vous méritez. Hier, sous les voûtes de St Giles, quand l'éminent professeur, Robert Flint, s'écriait en s'adressant à l'Université d'Edimbourg, *Souviens toi du passé, et regarde l'avenir*, tous les délégués, rangé comme les juges à un grand tribunal, évoquaient les siècles écoulés, et formaient, du même cœur, le même vœu d'un avenir plus glorieux encore que le passé.

Au milieu des délégués de toutes les nations qui vous apportent les illustres témoignages de leur sympathie, la France vous envoie pour la représenter celles de ses institutions qui résument le mieux l'esprit Français et qui sont la meilleure part de sa gloire. Partout où se montre dans le monde un foyer de lumière, la France applaudit ; et quand la mort frappe, sur un sol étranger, un homme de génie, elle le pleure comme un de ses enfants. Cette noble solidarité je l'ai ressentie en entendant plusieurs de vos savants parler avec émotion de la mort de l'illustre chimiste, J. B. Dumas, glorieux membre de toutes vos académies, et il y a peu d'années encore le panégyriste éloquent de votre grand Faraday. En quittant Paris, j'avais le poignant chagrin de ne pouvoir suivre son cercueil ; mais l'espoir que je pourrais rendre ici un dernier et solennel hommage à ce maître vénéré, à ce grand citoyen de France, m'a fait surmonter mon affliction. D'ailleurs, messieurs, si les hommes passent, leurs œuvres restent. Nous ne sommes tous que les hôtes passagers de ces grandes demeures mortales, qui, comme toutes les Universités venues pour vous saluer en ce jour solennel, sont assurées de l'immortalité.

[The following is a translation :—My Lord Chancellor, gentlemen,—Permit me to thank, first of all, the Baron de Penedo, for the amiable and too indulgent words he has been good enough to address to me—he who so worthily represents the illustrious *savant* Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, our *confrère* of the Institute of France. My Lord Chancellor, the town of Edinburgh affords a

spectacle of which she may be proud. All the great scientific institutions, here united, appear like an immense congress of felicitations and hopes. The honour and the glory of this international gathering belong to you by a just title. For centuries past Scotland has united her destinies to those of human intelligence. One of the first among the nations, she has comprehended that mind leads the world; and the world of mind, in responding to your appeal, returns you the homage which you deserve. Yesterday, under the vaulted roof of St Giles, when the eminent professor, Robert Flint, in addressing the University of Edinburgh, said, "Remember the past, and look to the future," all the delegates, ranged like judges at a great tribunal, called up to their minds the past centuries, and formed with one heart the same wish for a future more glorious still than the past.

In the midst of the delegates of all nations who bring the illustrious testimonies of their sympathy, France sends you to represent her those of her institutions which best embody the French spirit, and which form the better part of her glory. Wherever in the world a centre of life appears, France applauds; and when death strikes upon a foreign soil a man of genius, she bewails him as one of her children. This noble solidarity I have felt on hearing several of your *savants* speak with emotion of the death of the illustrious chemist, J. B. Dumas, glorious member of all your academies, and a few years ago the eloquent panegyrist of your great Faraday. In leaving Paris, I felt poignant regret not to be able to attend his funeral; but the hope that I could render here a last solemn homage to this venerated master, to this great citizen of France, enabled me to overcome my affliction. For the rest, gentlemen, if men pass away, their works remain. We are all but passing guests in these mortal habitations, which, like all the Universities come to salute you on this festival day, are assured of immortality.

The Earl of ROSEBURY, rising amid loud cheers, said—I hardly know why I have been so honoured as to be designated to propose the toast of the representatives of the founders of the University of Edinburgh, and I can only account for it by a fable which is common among the Australian aborigines, that in a lake in the interior of that great colony, the worn-out moons of the world are lying like cart-wheels; and I

supposed that it occurred to the managers of this festivity to look in some secluded place for the remains of former Lord Rectors. I am not an extinct volcano, but I cannot hope to be in sufficient activity to do justice to the toast which you have entrusted to me. But if I may be allowed one word, speaking from the antiquated position to which I have alluded, I may be allowed to congratulate the University of Edinburgh, and those whose health it is my duty to propose, on the great assembly which has come hither from the four corners of the world to do honour to an institution which began in humble circumstances. I think that we, who were privileged to witness that glowing procession of the celebrities of the nineteenth century to-day, must have felt somewhat in the position of the Muse of history, when she reviews the celebrity of the epoch. I do not know, from any personal experience, how the Muse of history may feel, but I think that we have approached her feelings to-day as nearly as mortals in this sublunar sphere can hope to do. Now, if I might point out another experience of to-day, it was this, that we felt that hero-worship was not dead amongst us, for the plaudits of that vast assemblage showed that we were willing, that we were ready, and that we were anxious to appreciate the opportunity which the University had afforded us of seeing more celebrities in one room than we may ever hope to see again in our lives.

My Lord Provost, if the founders whom you represent could have seen to-day, they would have been even more astonished than gratified. Because, who were those founders? As you, my Lord Chancellor, reminded us to-day, they were not the kings and the nobles of the world. And, if I might suggest a criticism, it is this, that you were a little hard on the king for giving nothing, and on the nobles for giving nothing, because I strongly suspect that the reason was a simple one—which has occurred to us all—that the king had nothing to give, and that the nobles had very little more. And I am proud to think that they gave nothing, because if they had given anything, it would have been what did not belong to them; and I should have grieved from my heart to think that the University of Edinburgh was what in slang is called a “fence,” or receiver of stolen goods. Who were the founders of this University? They were simple, humble, and

honest men, who feared God, and, I suspect, did not greatly honour the king.

I know that there are those amongst us who do not greatly respect antiquity, but I hold that the success of the University of Edinburgh is due to the fact that she was not founded by kings or by nobles, but that she was founded by the citizens of this city, and kept up her associations with the citizens of this city. Long may that connection continue. Had it been the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth in which this University was founded, what would have been the circumstances of the case? She would have been brought into being on a charter from Downing Street, she would have been nourished by inspectors, she would have been nurtured by Royal Commission, she would have been swaddled in red-tape, and would have become a mere pedantic coxcomb, as compared with the honest, trustworthy individuality which she now presents to us.

It seems to me that the University of Edinburgh, founded by far-seeing persons who did not then greatly trust the circumstances of the other Universities of our country, presents to us a moral which is as true in the nineteenth century as it was in the sixteenth, and reflects the greatest credit on the Provost and Magistrates of that day, which is, that a University should not be dissociated from practical life, but that they should go hand in hand doing the work of education; and I think that nobody who has seen this great University—though there have been stories of thirty years' war and constant struggle, but they were the quarrels of lovers—nobody who has seen this great University, and who has seen this beautiful city, but must have remarked that while it has been the function of the University to raise and refine the city, the city itself has also had its function in giving a robust practical character to the work of the University. I am sure it is the hope of this vast assemblage that the city and University of Edinburgh may continue to go hand in hand. I am sure that the work cannot be more directly fostered than by such a Chancellor as yourself, and by such a Provost as the present Provost of Edinburgh. I beg to give you "The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh."

The band here played "The Flowers of Edinburgh."

Lord Provost HARRISON, who was received with loud cheers,

said—It is with very peculiar pleasure that I rise to acknowledge this toast—pleasure, I may say, almost unexampled among chief magistrates of any city. Our most brilliant and accomplished child has returned to the house of its fathers in order to celebrate its birthday, and far from being ashamed of its humble origin, far from being ashamed of its parents, it nobly acknowledges the debt which it owes to the hardy education which it received. Full of wealth, full of honours, and full of accomplishments, the child acknowledges its fathers, humble as they appear to be at the present moment; and, as Lord Rosebery has said, in all probability it owes its brilliant success simply to that plain living and high thinking on which it was bred. I am afraid when I look around me that we cannot promise a continuance of that plain living. I hope, however, that for many generations to come we shall have a steady belief in, and continuance of, high thinking. Without that, the progress which has been made will not continue in the future; with that, it may go on to many generations yet unborn. I am sure all our guests would ungrudgingly wish that this University may continue its grand career, and be a blessing and delight to many generations.

I feel likewise fortunate in being at the head of a municipality which enjoys, I believe, the confidence of its constituents, and which at the same time does a great deal of useful work for them. I know no city in this country where the citizens more ungrudgingly pay their taxes. I know no municipality which more carefully expends them. I know of no municipality which can congratulate itself more upon the increase of the beauty and amenity of its city, and likewise on the diminution in sickness and in its death-rate; and on the increase in the general welfare of the people. I know of no city in this country, perhaps not in Europe, where the larger proportion of the people enjoy a good deal of the comforts of life and some of the luxuries, and I trust a continuance of these good times and of that careful government will make Edinburgh for many ages to come an example and beacon-light to surrounding cities here and elsewhere. I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the toast that Lord Rosebery has so kindly proposed, and return thanks to this meeting for the manner in which it has received it.

The LORD BISHOP of DURHAM, in proposing "The University

of Edinburgh," said—I rise, a new and raw alumnus of this famous University, at the bidding of my academic sovereign, the Chancellor, to perform a very responsible task, and I claim the indulgence which your clemency always accords to youthful inexperience. The toast which I have to commend to your favourable consideration is the "University of Edinburgh." I am appalled when I look at this distinguished gathering of representatives of every branch of human learning, all far more competent than I am to do justice to such a theme. But I take consolation in one thought. Standing almost under the shadow of your Acropolis, I recall the saying of Socrates, that it is not a difficult matter to praise the Athenians to an Athenian audience. Your Northern Athens, by some means or other, by some strange fascination, wins the admiration and the hearts of her citizens and of her guests, not less than her ancient prototype.

But is it not a strange irony which has selected the spokesman on this occasion? The prelatic representative of a prelatical Church, I stand forward at the bidding of your Chancellor to sound the praises of an academic institution which alone of the Universities of Scotland was Protestant in its foundation, which was built up on the ruins of Episcopacy, and whose history throughout has been Presbyterian to the core.

But more than this. Was there not some serious humour which led your Chancellor to make this selection of a degenerate representative of a warlike race of prelates whose fortress of Norham frowned over the Scottish frontier, whose contingents were found fighting in every Scottish war, whose Cathedral bears evident marks of the perfervid temper and the iconoclastic zeal of your countrymen, and whose episcopal residence bears witness, in the name of one of its wings, to the time when reprisals led to the detention of Scottish hostages? Nay, were not the lines of your Flodden wall drawn so as to enclose the future site of your University—the too famous Kirk of Field? And did not a contingent of my Episcopal ancestors fight for the last time at Flodden?

A great change has come. You have altered your tactics—you have altered your tactics in more ways than one. But the point to which I wish specially to lead was the attention you paid to your educational system. You completed and you

strengthened your great academic quadrilateral, and when you had done this, poor England had no chance whatever. Year after year, starting from this basis of operations, you poured down upon the false southerners a successive stream of invaders, who have flooded the camp, the forum, the senate, the academic groves, and the literary fields of England, until we have learned to rue the day when we provoked you to this rivalry. This academic quadrilateral, your University of Edinburgh, is the latest, but not the weakest, fortress.

Not unlike the former University of Holland, which kept its tercentenary not many years ago, and whose birth-throes were the agonies of a tragic and romantic siege, you took your rise in a period of political and religious trouble. How checkered was the earlier history of this University! What the dangers it passed through, what progress it made, it would be presumptuous in me to relate after the lucid address we heard from your Chancellor this morning.

Why should I speak of that inspiring genius of your Scottish academic founders, Andrew Melville, who did for your Scottish Universities very much what Grossteste did for Oxford, and what Fisher did for Cambridge? Why should I mention by name the illustrious men who have guided the destinies of this University—Leyden, Carstares, Robertson, Brewster—the predecessors of him who so worthily fills the Principal's chair at this time, and the lustre of whose rule will be recognised as second to none? Why, again, should I mention the long roll of your professoriate—the illustrious names which have enriched it—your Gregorys and Maclaurins in mathematics, your Dugald Stewarts and Hamiltons in philosophy, and others so eminent and illustrious in other branches of science and learning? Above all, why should I mention that galaxy of medical talent and genius, of which, where there are so many bright stars, it would be both unjust and invidious to single out one from another?

But whatever has been the glory of your University in the past, during the last quarter of a century it has certainly shone forth in increased and ever-increasing lustre. We have heard this morning of the rapid progress it has made—how the number of its students have increased, how its teaching has been

improved, how its buildings have arisen, and how its coffers have been replenished. But I think you will all agree that the crown of triumph of this period is the gathering which the University of Edinburgh has brought here on this occasion. I certainly have never witnessed—I doubt whether any one has witnessed—an assembly more thoroughly and more completely representative of science, literature, and all branches of human knowledge, than that which has been gathered together here to-night for this tercentenary. This assemblage is a far more eloquent comment on the theme which has been entrusted to me than any word of any speaker whatever can be. It is ocular proof of the position of Edinburgh in the past, and a sure promise and a bright hope for the future.

I am permitted to associate with this toast the name of one who will certainly receive a hearty welcome from you. As your Lord Rector, he has shown himself second to none in zeal for the interests of this University. As a statesman, he has won the respect of all political parties alike. As a lecturer on the platform he has achieved a signal triumph—he has stultified and discredited for ever the vaunted axiom of old philosophers, that nothing can come from nothing.

Having listened so patiently to one who has gone only to prove that he can make nothing out of something, it will be your compensation to be handed over to that magician who can make anything out of nothing. I propose to you, therefore, the “Prosperity of the University of Edinburgh.” May this University withstand the assaults of time and circumstances like the Castle rock. May the lustre of the present prove only the dim foreshadowing of the glories of the future, and may the University grow in fame and usefulness with the growing years, and have increasing blessing to this city, to Scotland, and to humanity.

The LORD RECTOR (Sir Stafford Northcote), who was received with loud cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, said—I rise to discharge the office which has been imposed upon me by those who have ordered this celebration, but at the same time with some feelings of doubt whether the task has been committed to the right hands, for if I have rightly read the history of University foundations, I understand that the function of the Rector of

a University being of a character which renders it fitting that the office should be filled by a layman—that is to say, by one who is neither a clergyman nor a lawyer—it was not expected of that functionary that he should take upon himself to make speeches; and in a well-organised University I believe that a public orator was always appointed to relieve the Lord Rector of a duty which he was held to be incapable of performing. Times change, and no doubt the position of a Lord Rector changes; but his main duty remains the same. It is his duty to guard, so far as he can, the interests of the University which has been good enough to entrust him with its confidence; and as in the present day those dangers are not apprehended from crowned heads or armed bands, but are much more to be dreaded from the more insidious assaults of Parliament, it is no doubt wisdom in your generation to select a member of Parliament to be your spokesman and your guardian in the event of such attacks being made.

Conscious as I am of the great responsibility, and difficulty, and importance of the position you have so entrusted to me, I feel greatly cheered and greatly encouraged by such a sight as that which it has been my privilege to witness to-day, and in the confidence it gives me of the future of this University to which I belong. I do not know whether it occurred to any of you, but it crossed my mind, when that great celebration was going on this morning, that Dr Johnson may have been gifted with a prophetic second-sight, and inspired by his visits to Scotland, to write those well-known lines:—

“Let observation, with extensive view,
Survey the world from China to Peru.”

For if you will but substitute Japan for China, and Chili for Peru, it is an exact description of what took place this morning.

I own that it is to be regretted that I have taken the place which would have been so much more worthily filled up by my noble friend and predecessor, who speaks as the man from the moon—and who, no doubt, would have largely contributed to the further elucidation of the questions which take place in that planet. But even as the assembly was held, it was one that, to the most trivial and superficial observer, was of a striking char-

acter. Let us first pay our compliments to the ladies. I cannot doubt that the ladies who witnessed that gorgeous display of colour adorning the male portion of creation, registered a firm vow in their minds that they would not be long before they claimed several honours for themselves, and I think they must have been a little disappointed and vexed that one of the most distinguished of those on whom the degree of Doctor has been conferred this day—I mean Alfred Lord Tennyson—was not present to add a stanza or so to his poem “The Princess.”

Then we had a collection of celebrities in every walk of science and literature, and I venture to say that no such collection has ever been seen within the British Isles, if anywhere else. I do not say that there may not have been congresses of special professions and special faculties, which may have embraced as wide a sphere as ourselves; but taking all the faculties together, and considering that we saw presented not only literature but science, and not only one kind of science, but many—considering the great variety of interests involved, I say that our meeting this morning was unparalleled. One could have wished for the pen or the tongue of Sir Walter Scott to make worthy commemoration of that great catalogue of worthies. He would, indeed, have made a glorious use of the opportunity. But, for my own part, it seems to me that it would be unwise to attempt to do more than that which the simple alphabetical arrangement has already done for me. It was enough to take up that catalogue of those who were about to receive honours, to see how you ran from New Zealand to Oxford, from Oxford to Palermo, from Palermo to Paris, and turning a little further, from Tokio we come to Turin—from the New World to the Old World. Old Universities of five, six, and seven centuries or more in existence were to be met with in company with Universities the creation of the present century, and in the midst of them all stood the University of Edinburgh prepared to vindicate her claim to an honourable place in that great family—prepared to point with pride to her past, and with hope and confidence to her future.

There is, I think, a saying of the poet Goethe in which he describes the academic life, and in which he says you live in an atmosphere of those who have acquired knowledge, or who are

desiring to acquire it; and so you are in an atmosphere from which you are certain to draw nourishment. This is the case in such meetings as these. Where men of such diverse and such brilliant acquirements in different walks of science and literature come together, it cannot be but that they create an atmosphere which must produce a material effect upon the spiritual and intellectual nature of all who breathe their air—it cannot but be that the case is, as was said by one ancient philosopher. It is the case of the man who lights the candle for another, and in giving him light shines none the less to himself. None the less, do I say? I say shines a great deal the more. From this time forth Edinburgh has no more to do with her third century; it is her fourth century she is entering upon, and she enters upon it with a noble record of the past and with great encouragement for the future.

I feel myself very strongly the great importance of the University element in the system of national education and progress. It seems to me that it is the one thing to which we ought to direct our attention at this time, when there is such an earnest striving to get forward in the national education; it seems to me to be the one important matter that we should preserve the University characteristics of our system. And, no doubt, a University like that of Edinburgh, which has existed so long, and which has of late developed so largely, and which now has received so signal a mark of appreciation on the part of those by whom to be appreciated is praise indeed—I say that a University in such a position is strengthened in the eyes of the world, strengthened in her own estimation, and strengthened for the work which she has to do.

It will be—I was going to say it will be a disgrace, but I cannot allow such a thought to enter into my mind as that this University, after this celebration, should allow herself to fall back even to what she was before. You have taken a great step—you have been encouraged to take it. You stand now before a cloud of witnesses. The eyes of the world are upon you. You must remember that you form part of a great system, and you must act up to the responsibility which the appreciation of those whom you see around you entails.

The multiplication of Universities may be—is, I believe—a

very desirable and a very useful means of the development of education ; but it must be on that condition that the Universities are so multiplied as not to allow of any deterioration of their quality. It must be no mere desire to obtain a large number of students, no mere rivalry which induces that which has been satirically but not untruly called a Dutch auction in the matter of giving degrees. You must hold your lamp high, and you must hold up your standard proudly ; and the only competition which you can allow must be the competition of merit with others. You have that competition of merit. Depend upon it, the more competitors who fairly come into the field the better.

I trust you will forgive me for speaking to you with that feeling of affection which perhaps would be more expected of, and more naturally belong to, those who have received their education among you. But since I have become connected with you, I have received so much kindness that it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to feel and to speak as I have done. Before I sit down, let me say one word for two friends who are here to-day, but who cannot properly speak for themselves, and yet for whom it is not perhaps wrong that I should speak. I mean the two real leaders, guiders, and governors of this University—your Chancellor and your Principal. It is, indeed, from their exertions that you have derived the great advantages which you have reaped during the last twenty or thirty years ; and it is, as I know, also from the exertions of your professorial staff, and, as your Chancellor well said to-day, from the earnestness of your students, who show that noble love of learning, often under difficulties of pecuniary circumstances, which at all times has been one of the characteristics of Scotland, and which I believe has done so much for the national character of the country.

But besides our official connection here, my two friends have a tie with me, and I with them, which is personal and peculiar. We are all members of the same college in Oxford, we are all members of the College of Balliol, which was originally founded by a Scottish founder. We have the privilege to-day of seeing amongst us, among many other dear friends, one who stands at the head of that College, and who occupies the proud position of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Professor Jowett and I have been friends and contemporaries for very

nearly half a century, and it is with feelings which I am indulging perhaps at your expense, but which I can hardly repress, that I find myself sitting by him on this occasion. Yes, we appreciate greatly the kindness and the friendliness of those who have come long distances to visit us. We appreciate those who have come from America, who have come from India, who have come from Australia, who have come from all parts of Europe, and who have shown so much kindness ; and yet there is a kindly feeling towards our own home Universities too, which lies at the bottom of our mind, and which will colour all that we see and think. I, on the part of the University, return you most hearty thanks for your kindness on this occasion. I feel assured that the University is destined to exhibit in its future career the same high qualities which it has exhibited hitherto.

I thought of an illustration, and it is one that perhaps I may mention to you. I was staying, a very short time ago, in an old house in the country, that belonged to the family of More. There were badges upon the walls, and the badge was the mulberry-tree—the *morus* ; and this was the inscription : “ *Morus tarde moriens ; morum cito moritur* ” (the mulberry-tree is slow in death ; the mulberry fruits die quickly). And so it may be with us and with all of this University. The individual may pass away, but the stock will remain. It is a consolation which all who are connected with such a body as this may take to themselves, that though the work they do in this life may be short, and the art may seem to be long in comparison—though their individual life is short, the life of the body to which they belong is not short ; and we may fully trust and believe that the future of this University will be connected, and will be proudly connected, with the history of our country and the prosperity of the British nation.

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR proposed “The Sister Universities.” He said—The toast which I have the honour to propose is “The Sister Universities.” Probably on no occasion of academic history have so many learned doctors been sent as delegates from universities in all parts of the world to compliment our University on the attainment of an age which, after all, is a young one in the history of such institutions. In olden times, when a foreign doctor visited another university, it was considered courteous to

give him a title corresponding to his learning ; for surnames were not in much use. The names attached to learned visitors were such as these—the seraphic doctor, the divine doctor, the acute doctor, the most orderly doctor, the irrefragable doctor, the solemn doctor, and the solid doctor. All of these we have seen past before us this day when they received honorary degrees. But how am I to characterise the hundred doctors who have honoured us on this occasion as University delegates ? They represent Universities of all ages and of all climes. We have now with us a delegate from the University of Bologna, founded we know not when, but full of vigour in the beginning of the twelfth century ; and we have a delegate from the Victoria University of Manchester, which is only three years old.

When the older Universities flourished, indeed more than eighty years after St Andrews was founded, Columbus had not yet sailed to that marvellous Antipodes where men stood with their heads downwards, and where it rained, hailed, and snowed upwards. And now this new world has sent us a poet and philosopher (his Excellency Mr Lowell) to represent her numerous centres of intellectual life. Very early in her history America founded Universities, for Harvard College is little younger than Edinburgh. Our colonies, also, still younger in human history, have established their Universities with a determination that their inhabitants shall have all the intellectual advantages of the older countries ; and so we are honoured at this gathering by the presence of delegates from every quarter of the globe. The range, therefore, for my observations is considerable.

Strictly limiting myself to the representation at this table, I might carry you from Brazil and Chili to Cracow, and from Bombay to Moscow. But I see, my Lord Chancellor, that you look aghast at the probable length of an oration from your Parliamentary. I therefore content myself with assuring all the delegates of the sister Universities how much we appreciate their presence on this occasion. We are all engaged in one common mission—the diffusion of intellectual light through material darkness. Bacon used affectionately to call Universities sometimes the “eyes of the kingdom,” sometimes “the lanterns of the kingdom.” They are both. Nations, especially now, when competition is keen among them, can no longer rely on

material advantages or national characteristics. The most educated nation will win in the march of civilisation. It may not be to-day, but it certainly will be to-morrow. The old proverb is as true for nations as for individuals—"A wise man's eyes are in his head, but the fool walketh in darkness."

All our Universities, in every land, share in this important mission of lighting up the roads of civilisation through which their countries have to march. It is a glorious thing to feel that, while the lanthorns still burn now as brightly at Bologna and Oxford as they did in the twelfth century, new lights are springing up all over the world to illumine the progress of new nations and new peoples. Universities appear only to reach a limited class of the people, but they influence the happiness of all—

"For just experience tells in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who toil."

To select among the names of sister Universities names to connect with this toast is a difficulty only owing to their number and excellence. If I were to go back to the types on which Scottish Universities were founded, I would have to dwell on the ancient Universities of Paris and Bologna—St Andrews was based on Paris, and Glasgow upon the latter. But many things unite Scotland with the old Italian Universities. As long ago as the reign of Charlemagne, a learned Scot, called Melrose, followed in the train of the great Emperor, and founded the Schola of Pavia, which, in later times, became a University. Our southern friends often wonder why the Scottish Universities are so unlike Oxford and Cambridge. Our ancestors, in organising the Scottish Universities, preferred to look to the Italian type, and that, with certain modifications, has been peculiarly suitable to the development of our national life. There is one most learned doctor of law, Count Saffi, who represents Bologna. To that ancient University we feel not only the affection of a sister but the dearer love of a daughter. I therefore, naturally, on this day of our three hundredth anniversary, turn to that ancient Italian University which licked the Scottish Universities into shape—

"She from her dam, the learned agree,
Received the curious form you see,
Who with her plastic tongue alone
Produced a visage like her own."

The next learned doctor that I name is the great Platonic doctor of Oxford, Professor Jowett. The Master of Baliol College must feel himself at home amongst us, because of the associations which for centuries have made that a college for Scotsmen. I am sure that he has long ago learned the truth of Johnson's saying, that "much may be made of a Scotsman if he is caught young." We recognise, without one particle of jealousy, the good work which Baliol College has done in training learned Scotsmen. And lastly, I connect with the toast the honoured philological doctor, Professor Elze of Halle,—a University which has had singular vicissitudes in its history. Halle is venerated by our Scottish divines for its adherence to pietistic theology; but it is also celebrated for its great array of distinguished professors in every faculty. My toast is—"The Sister Universities, coupled with the names of Count Saffi of Bologna; Professor Jowett of Oxford; and Professor Elze of Halle."

COUNT SAFFI, who was received with cheers on rising to reply, said—My Lord Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In acknowledging the toast proposed in such eloquent words by Sir Lyon Playfair to the "sister Universities," and the benevolent allusions he made to Bologna, and to the connection between the Scottish and the Italian Universities, and thanking you most sincerely for your kind and highly honourable welcome, allow me to attribute it, not to any personal merit of mine, but to the character I am invested with of representative, on this solemn occasion, of the most ancient seat of learning in Europe—the *Alma Mater*, I may say, of European Universities—a character and office which ought, indeed, to have been assumed, either by the Rector of our University, Professor Francis Magni, or by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor Joseph Ceneri—an illustration, the former of the medical science, the second of the Italian bar—had they not been prevented by urgent engagements from accepting the charge. Still, leaving aside my humble capacity in all that regards scientific attainments, my presence here has, peradventure, a peculiar significance as a sign of the times.

It is now seven-and-twenty years since I had the honour, in this very month of April 1857, of visiting on a lecturing tour this noble country, in order to bring home to the people of Scotland the sufferings and the aspirations of the people of Italy,

who were then, with the exception of one noble province—Piedmont—writhing under domestic and foreign oppression. The English Society of the Friends of Italy, of which the Honourable James Stansfeld was then the chairman, and my excellent friend Professor Masson the secretary, and to whose generous exertions in her behalf my native country owes the highest debt of gratitude, had entrusted to me the arduous task; nor have I ever forgotten the hearty demonstrations of sympathy I met with among your fellow-citizens in favour of the cause which I was then pleading before them.

Divided by conquest and by the arbitrary transactions of diplomacy into seven States, with no bond of national union between them, Italy was at that time powerless abroad, and destitute of all political rights in her internal constitution. Freedom of thought and conscience, the manifestations of public opinion, the press, the pursuits of science, literature, and art, were put under the most severe restrictions. The University of which I have the privilege of standing here as official delegate, was placed under the control of priestly authority in the whole range of her studies; and I was myself an exile who had sought refuge under the protection of British hospitality from the consequences which attended in those days, in my fatherland, the crime of having followed and served the cause of her political and moral redemption.

And now Italy is an independent and united nation. Whatever may be the difference of opinion and convictions among political parties on the form of government best suited to her wants and traditions, she is virtually the mistress of her destinies. The Utopia of thirty years ago has become an indefeasible reality; and the doubts of superficial scepticism, which we (the believers) were struggling then to contradict by argument, are now fully refuted by fact. What was, gentlemen, the cause of the marvellous change? Undoubtedly, Mazzini's indomitable faith and constant efforts, Garibaldi's heroism, the concurrence of all parties—the Monarchical as well as the Republican—in the struggle for independence, and a whole people's cry for national unity, have powerfully contributed to the solution of the problem.

But the substantial agency that operated from the depths of

the movement on all its elements, and brought about its historical necessity, is to be found in the very laws of the general progress of thought and civilisation in our age. Indeed, the political and ecclesiastical system of government which rested on medieval forms of authority under Papal and Imperial arbitration, had fallen into moral decay long before its material dissolution. The growth of civil jurisprudence in Italy and elsewhere in opposition to the canon law, the awakening of a purer sense of Christianity through the Reformation, the industrial and commercial development of nations, and the emancipation of intellect from the prejudices of the past by the discoveries of physical science—all these combined agencies have gradually defeated and triumphed over the powers of the past.

But restricting myself to the point of view of law and polity, let me say, gentlemen, that it was the undying glory of Italy, and more particularly of our old school of law in Bologna, to have rekindled, amidst the very depth of medieval darkness, the light of ancient reason and equity in all that regards the private relations of men, as it is the undying glory of the British nation to have nursed, with unceasing vigilance, from the early seed of her time-hallowed customs, the tree of liberty and justice in all that regards the relations between man and the State. As those "iron Barons" of the Magna Charta—whose barbarous Latin, according to the somewhat emphatic expression of Lord Brougham, is worth all the classics—secured to posterity the constitutional guarantees of personal and public rights, so the uncouth Italian jurists of old, who, following in the steps of Guarnerius, applied themselves to the interpretation of the fragments of ancient wisdom in the 'Pandectæ,' opened the way by their *glossæ* and their generalised rules of right to the progress of the science of law in subsequent times. "Solertes ad indagandam æqui bonique naturam . . . et sæpe optimi condendi juris auctores etiam tum cum conditi mali sunt interpretes," as Grotius justly says.

And it is really wonderful to think of the display of mental activity which took place through their free exertions and emulations, in that rude age, for the restoration of ancient right in connection with the rising of commonwealths. The School of Law was founded by Guarnerius—Irnerius through Italian

euphony—in the first quarter of the twelfth century, and soon became the centre of a great privileged corporation of studies. Scholars flocked there by thousands from all parts of Europe, thence to return and spread the acquired learning in their native countries—in France, in Germany, in Bohemia, in Poland, in Hungary, in Spain, in England, and Scotland. The records of the University register the names of the most distinguished among them, and point clearly to the cosmopolitan character of the institution.

The return of men's minds to the traditions of Roman law was a fact of the highest bearing on the intellectual and social improvement of European nations. And when, owing to the revival of classic literature and the advancement of historical knowledge in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a new era opened for the study of jurisprudence, the works of the great jurists of the Renaissance led straightforward to the modern heights of the history and science of legislation. At the same time, owing to the progress of scientific intellect since Galileo and Bacon, followed up by a more refined moral sense, a new spirit of humanity and toleration breathed over society; and the great academies which rose to foster experimental inquiry and inductive philosophy—the Lincei in Rome itself, the Cimento in Florence, the Royal Society in London, the Académie des Sciences in Paris, the Instituto in Bologna, &c.—became effectually the harbingers of the general tendency and progress of modern thought, leading the Universities which had remained behind the movement of the age to free themselves from obsolete prejudices and traditions.

And, gentlemen, allow me to remark that the full growth of your athenæum, from the preceding century down to the present day, is one of the most splendid results of mental activity and progress. Here rose several of the leading masters of the philosophy of the human mind—your Browns and Dugald Stewarts, and Reids and Hamiltons. Here Adam Smith defined the laws of political economy; so that, if modern society is indebted to the oldest of European Universities for the culture of the great principles of civil equity, she is indebted to the more vigorous energies of one of the younger among them for some of the most important initiations of European intellect to the laws that guide

the human understanding, and the laws that preside over the development of labour and the welfare of nations.

Still, although the improved notion of right has better established the juridical capacity of the individual within the limits of each State, and the progress of knowledge has given a larger and freer scope to the employment of man's faculties, it is sad to think that the external relations, even of the more advanced countries, are as yet left in a considerable measure to the domain of chance and arbitrary action. The unsettled state of a portion of Europe, owing to unnatural divisions or amalgamations of races, and the economical disorder dependent on the unproductive expenses of huge military establishments, disturb the harmony of the whole; and a strong bias in the most prejudiced or the most ignorant elements of society to decide by violence the questions that ought to be resolved by reason and mutual forbearance, counteracts the tendencies of the peoples and the yearnings of the wise for justice and peace. Nevertheless, reason and thought are destined to prevail over error and passion, and it is not a groundless assumption to argue with Kant that the very process which led men within the pale of each civilised country to a juridical status of mutual securities and common right will impel nations to place under the sanction of a common *foedus* their reciprocal interests and obligations. Indeed, the general wants of the times and the efforts of the noblest minds are all pointing to that goal; and whilst the obstacles of distance and time have almost entirely been removed by the power of science from among the family of nations, and the links of mutual interest and intercourse wonderfully interwoven throughout the earth; whilst the charities of our common nature are combating war or mitigating its horrors, and limiting its arbitrary sway,—we must hope that the time, perhaps, is not far distant when the very causes of war will greatly be reduced by the gradual application of the principles of nationality and federal association to the constitution of European States, and that the most civilised nations will form, in their collective capacity, a true *civitas gentium*, in which arbitration shall be permanently substituted to force for the solution of their quarrels.

Now, gentlemen, as intellect supported by science and conscience is growing daily into a great social power—in fact, the

ruling power of society—extending its action over all classes of the community, it is clear that the Universities, which are the great laboratories of intellectual development, will attain a position of the highest importance in relation to the progress of civil and political life. It is therefore highly desirable that a more intimate and frequent interchange of thought and of the fruits of their studies, from country to country, should take place between them by the appliance of those means which may best suit the purpose,—such as the teaching of the principal languages and literatures of Europe in each University, the foundation of bursaries to send students abroad to improve and generalise their culture, the periodical convocation of international congresses of science, and the like. The personal intercourse of professors and students of different countries and different faculties would create mental ties and sympathies conducive to the expansion of friendly feeling among nations, and to a more comprehensive view of the correlation of truths among the various branches of knowledge ; and it would foster, at the same time, a higher sense of the ideal and moral ends of life over the material and merely utilitarian aspects of contemporary civilisation.

Let me then, in this solemn festival of science and humanity, invoke that spirit of universal communion which animated our schools of old, and, in the name of the venerable institution which I have the honour to represent, invite my illustrious fellow-guests to join with me in wishing all health and prosperity to the University of Edinburgh, under the hallowed auspices of the association of intellects and the harmonious union of all truths, physical and moral, on the onward march and brotherhood of nations, and for the unfolding of the noblest faculties of man towards the fulfilment of his destiny under the guidance of the great moral law that rules the universe.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Oxford (Professor Jowett) said—Most of the speakers who have preceded me began by saying they doubted whether they were fitted to undertake the task which had been assigned to them, and they instantly proceeded, amid laughter and cheers, to disprove the statement. But I am quite sure that I am unfitted for the work you have assigned to me ; and yet I cannot but have a great pleasure in acknowledging the kindly recollections of Sir Stafford Northcote,

the kind and generous manner in which Dr Lyon Playfair spoke of the other Universities, and of the manner in which you received those expressions. Those of us who live in Universities are a sort of brotherhood, and we have a good deal of common feeling and interest. We rejoice in this great display or commemoration of to-day, which seems in a manner to reflect honour on other Universities. At any rate, we may learn from it a lesson and an example. We see great buildings—a noble hospital, class-rooms, laboratories, everything that modern science can require. We know by what liberality and public spirit this creation must have been brought into existence, and we know, too, that this outward and material progress is the symbol and representative of an intellectual progress higher and greater far. We know, all the world knows, that the two most beneficent discoveries that have been made during the last fifty years—the two discoveries in medical science that have most contributed to alleviate human suffering, and have saved thousands of lives in the camp and in the sick chamber—those discoveries are due to the genius of two Professors of the Edinburgh University. Such benefits conferred upon the world ennoble a University.

It sometimes seems to me that, however interesting the past history of Universities has been, the future history may be still greater, for, without self-glorification, we may say there are many signs of improvement among us. Shaking off some of our narrowness, our pedantry, and our exclusiveness, we gladly embraced every branch of science, and tried to gather every distinguished man into a University as his home. We have come to a better understanding with the Churches. The old jealousy of "town and gown" has disappeared, never to be revived. We sometimes speak of a Church of the future. May it be allowable to speak in no mystical, but in a very practical, sense of a University of the future. If I was to describe such a University, I would say it would be one which would make as much progress in the next fifty years as the University of Edinburgh has made in the last fifty.

It seems to me that there are many things in the future in which we may look for improvement. Is it not possible that our methods of imparting knowledge may be improved—that Universities may do something more besides the mere routine of education to stimulate originality in the student—that there may be

more co-operation amongst us, and so many minds being brought to work under the direction of one, greater results may be attained in natural science than were even dreamt of before?

I am afraid that these remarks are a good deal too serious for the present occasion. (No, no.) Well, I was going to say that after-dinner speeches should have their natural effect, not of gravity, but of gravy, and I think I would rather congratulate you on the advantages which the University of Edinburgh will possess in this future race which I was describing. First of all, it is located in one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. We, who are here as strangers, feel a positive delight in walking about its streets. And I don't doubt that the impression made upon the minds of the students by the beauty of the place is that it moulds their studies, and mingles with their principles. In foreign countries the dream of this fair scene, of two towns in rivalry on different sides of the valley, comes sometimes upon them to their advantage.

This University, and Scotch Universities in general, are said to have the best—the strongest—stuff out of which to make their students the hardest metal,—the best to partake of worth, durability, and polish. We see our students in all parts of the world pushing away the application of the old joke about the best prospect which a Scotchman sees, and so on; and I believe that if there were fewer Scotchmen in different parts of the world, the Governments of England and of India, and their relationship to the world at large, would be the poorer for it. And, lastly, I should say that the great advantage of this University, like that of the lives of the people, is that in the past it has not had time, like some other Universities, to slumber and hibernate for a century or two. The past of this University has been full of energy and of life—the University has been always up and doing. I am afraid I have occupied too much of your time, but I shall only now say, in conclusion, that I wish every good to the University of Edinburgh. I have heard of the distinction which historians make between the end of the old period and the beginning of the new. May this Tercentenary breathe into the University new strength and new life. May it prove the end of an old period of pride and of glory, and the beginning of a new of still greater prosperity and usefulness.

Professor ELZE said—I am highly privileged in having been selected to return thanks, both in the name of my own University and of the German Universities in general, to the University of Edinburgh for the most hospitable and most flattering reception it has given to the German delegates, and for all the kind feelings to which Sir Lyon Playfair has lent such eloquent expression. The University of Halle, which I have the honour to represent, feels itself united to the University of Edinburgh, not only by the common bond of science and learning, but by ties that are nearer and dearer still. The University of Halle, or, as it is officially styled, the combined University of Halle-Wittenberg, is virtually the University of Martin Luther and of the German Reformation, and this circumstance brings it forcibly to my mind that I am staying in the city of John Knox, the great Reformer of the Scottish Church. From its very beginning the University of Edinburgh has been imbued with the spirit of the Reformation. A thirst for knowledge and enlightenment, an earnest seeking after truth, a striving for moral improvement and religious liberty, a grappling with the highest and most arduous tasks of mankind, became her vital breath. All progress that has since been made is due to this spirit of the Reformation, which pervades the Scottish nation to-day no less than it did three hundred years ago—and may it pervade her for ever. At the same time, the history of the University of Edinburgh teaches us, perhaps more strikingly than that of any other University, what success may be achieved by persevering intellectual labour, and how high aspirations and lofty energies may carry the world before them.

From your eminent Principal's admirable work, than which no University could receive a more appropriate birthday gift, it will be seen that the University of Edinburgh, like all mighty things, "from small beginnings grew," and that in its onward course it was beset by a host of difficulties, but conquered them all successfully until it attained to that prominent position which it now occupies in the front rank of European Universities. In all branches of science and learning it has done the world excellent service, and you know far better than I do to what extent English literature and English culture are indebted to the Scottish metropolis and its University. The living waters of Scot-

tish learning and teaching, of Scottish literature and poetry, are flowing through the world in innumerable channels and rills, and every student that has once tasted of them owes the University of Edinburgh a debt of gratitude. May, then, the *Alma Mater Edinburgensis* prosper to the end of time, and may God's blessing rest upon her. This is the ardent wish of her German sister Universities at her Tercentenary.

LORD NAPIER and ETTRICK, who was greeted with loud cheers, said—In consequence of the lamented death of a member and benefactor of this University, the duty has devolved upon me to propose the next toast, in place of the Marquis of Lothian, to whose abler hands it had been devoted. And even in this hour I will ask you to unite your sentiments with mine in deploring the event which has deprived us of the presence of Lord Lothian here to-night, and in dedicating a brief tribute of respect and gratitude to that gracious, useful, and honoured life which has passed away. The toast which has been thus transmitted to my feeble advocacy is no slight matter. It is no less than "Theology, Law, and Medicine,"—a subject-matter of discourse so vast, so sacred, and so complex, that it may appal the heart of the most practised academic orator, and even alarm the disciplined patience of a Scottish auditory. But let me at once dispel the apprehensions and anxieties which may naturally hover over the exordium of a speech upon theology, law, and medicine,—and let me hasten at once to call forth the emotions of gratification which must be elicited by the names which I have the honour to attach to these formidable abstractions. Allow me to present Theology to you in the concrete form of Professor Westcott, to identify Law with Sir Henry Maine, and to offer you Professor Virchow as a worthy and honoured impersonation of medical science.

Professor Westcott is a theologian, alike distinguished as a critic, a commentator, and teacher—a master of the discussion of the sacred text, a master of the exposition of sacred doctrine, a master in the duties and the business of the schools, where he lives in the admiration and esteem of his scholars; a theologian, too, who belongs to that benevolent school which is more solicitous to reconcile and assemble Christians upon the broad ground of common beliefs and common charities, than to divide them by inquisitive and inflexible definitions of religious dogma.

Sir Henry Maine is the Montesquieu of England. His masterly exposition of the laws, customs, and social institutions of races and of countries, ancient, various, and remote, have done more to impress a comprehensive, comparative, and philosophic character upon legal studies than the works of any other living writer. And it is his peculiar privilege to unite the functions of a law framer and a law reformer with those of an interpreter of law, in consequence of his prolonged and authoritative connection with the Government of India, so that millions of our fellow-subjects are now profiting, and will continue hereafter to profit, by his thoughtful labours, who will never hear their benefactor's name.

Professor Virchow is the honoured representative of the great medical schools of Germany. His services to physiological and pathological science can be better estimated by many of those whom I have the honour to address than they can be by me; but his contributions to sanitary and alimentary knowledge are the common property of the educated world. And the efforts and services of Professor Virchow are not circumscribed to sedentary research or professional activity. Animated by that enthusiastic love for humanity and the people which has been the leading principle of his whole life, he has on memorable occasions descended into the active and practical arena of public duty—to combat and control the ravages of epidemic diseases. In this manner Professor Virchow has earned multiplied titles to the esteem of the learned world, and many claims upon the gratitude and affection of his countrymen. I give you the toast of "Theology, Law, and Medicine," respectively allied with Professor Westcott, Sir Henry Maine, and Professor Virchow.

The Rev. Canon WESTCOTT, in reply, said—If anything could lessen the difficulty, or lighten the responsibility, of my obedience to the command of our Chancellor, it would be the form in which the toast has been proposed, and to which I have in part to reply. Although I feel how utterly unable I am to speak in the presence of others far worthier to speak than myself of the Faculty of Theology in general, there is no one here, I am sure, who can feel more deeply the meaning of that combination in which, following precedent, you have placed the Faculty of Theology together with the sister Faculties of Law and Medicine;

and I am sure that no one can value more than I do the lesson which that combination teaches. That combination reminds the student of theology of his highest duty and of his highest claim. Theology suffers, like other sciences, from isolation: it suffers more than other sciences from isolation, on account of the breadth of the field which it covers. When theology is isolated, I can understand how it has been said to be sterile and unprogressive; but let theology be placed in vital connection with all those sciences which deal with the organisation of society,—let it be placed in living connection with all those sciences which deal with the physical organisation of man and of man's environment,—and then I will venture to say that theology will be quickened with fruitful life, and advance with the accumulated progress of all the sciences. That view of theology, is, I am proud to say, traditional in the University in which it is my privilege to work,—that view of theology has been expressed most eloquently by representatives of other Universities whom we see present with us to-night; and, allow me to say, by no one with greater learning, with more acute criticism, with larger sympathies, than by the Professor of Divinity in this University, whose words, full of large lessons of hope and faith, spoken only yesterday in St Giles', are, I believe, ringing still in our ears. That view of theology, let me add, was expressed with touching humanity in that great thanksgiving in which we all joined, when the crown of all our blessing was seen to lie in knowledge in every form through which we come to know a little better the divine purpose, in order that we may fulfil a little better the divine work.

I feel sure, from your response, that I am not only expressing my own deepest belief, but your belief too, when I venture to say that a student of theology, exactly in proportion as he holds with firmest conviction the characteristic truths which are committed to him to keep and to use, must follow with the deepest spirit of sympathy the progress of every science without one thought of suspicious jealousy; must follow every intellectual and social movement, sure of this, that the mature results of all honest study will enrich the inheritance of his successors. It is thus that we students in theology can enter with the liveliest sympathy into the magnificent celebration of your commemoration festivities, which will leave in our hearts noble memories, and

leave among you, as I trust, not only a permanent, but, if I may venture to say so, a recurrent effect upon your University life. With that conviction which I have tried to express, with that spirit which I feel most deeply, I rejoice that you have placed the Faculty of Theology in combination with the Faculties of Law and Medicine. With that conviction, and with that spirit, I thank you for the welcome which you have given to a science which, as I believe, has not spoken its last word nor done its best service to our suffering, and struggling, and aspiring, and, let me add, believing humanity. In that spirit and with that conviction, allow me to thank you for the honours you have done to us, in words I feel most feeble and most inadequate, but which have at least this merit, which will commend them to your indulgence—that they come from a full heart.

Sir HENRY J. S. MAINE also replied. Lord Napier, he said, has spoken of me in language which I have not the courage to adopt, but with which I am extremely gratified. In asking me to say something about Law, he has connected me with a subject of rather bewildering extent. If, indeed, law has to be taken in the sense in which a number of illustrious persons have connected themselves with it to-day, it must be, I suppose, what an old Roman lawyer said it was—the science of all things, human and divine. But I presume I am only expected to say something of it as an academic study, from the point of view of a teacher of law—functions which I have discharged for a considerable part of my life.

I daresay there are not a few of you here who are aware that the systematic teaching of law by professors through lectures and classes is a new experiment in England. The English Universities and the English Inns of Court, which are a legal University to a great extent, have only quite recently revived it after a long abeyance. For long, law was taught after a fashion of venerable antiquity—and the system prevailed in Scotland, I believe, to a considerable extent also—by the busy practitioner teaching his arts to pupils under his own roof. Now, that system, which may have had some disadvantages—I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that while it created great lawyers, it also acted as a great school of common-sense and a great school of morality. I have sometimes been apt to think that even the educated classes

follow, perhaps, unconsciously, a little the vulgar opinion that lawyers live by men's weaknesses; and I hardly think they are aware how much their own private and public morality depends upon the spirit in which their laws are administered.

Lord Napier spoke of my having been in India, and there, while Western education on its introduction brought with it a passion for legal study, there was great reason to think that the great practical virtues of veracity and good faith, which had been obscured and weakened through long ages of anarchy and oppression, were strengthened and revived by the study and the practice of the laws, directed by the honourable traditions and the strict professional principles of the English and the Scottish bars. That system, however, of teaching is giving way everywhere to the system of professional teaching by authorised expositors; and those teachers will agree with me, that while not less is expected of them than their predecessors, one thing more is expected—that law shall be taught as medicine, not only as an art, but a science. Now, there is a great deal of doubt among lawyers as to whether there is a science of law, or whether it can be constructed. But it will be very unfortunate if the construction is impossible, for it does seem that in our day no branch of study commands respect or receives continuous importance unless it assume a unity, a conformity to experience, and the cosmopolitan interest of a scientific body of rule.

Well, how is the object to be gained? You here, ever since there has been a Law Faculty in the University, have had a chair of your own Municipal Scottish Law; but by its side there has always been—or, at all events, for a long time—a chair of Roman Law, a chair of the Theory of Law, and a chair of History. Now the combination of these studies suggests a principle upon which, in point of fact, many distinguished men among you, many of whom you have honoured to-day, are working in all parts of the world—some of them refusing to divorce history from law, and holding that every stage of law has been evolved from those preceding it, and attempting by patient research to trace all systems of law up to their real historical beginnings. Others look upon lawyers as engaged in a process of experiment,—as endeavouring to solve the problems of practical life by different methods in different countries,—and the earliest

of these experimentalists, and those whose results are on the whole most accepted, would always and everywhere be considered the Roman lawyers; and then those jurists compare and combine and interpret all those experimental results, no doubt with the view in the end to great legislative reconstructions. Well, then, there are too many well acquainted with what science is, not to know that there are elements of science there; and in point of fact, as I said, there are workers at it all over the world, and it is impossible to say from whence the known addition to that class of knowledge comes—from Paris, or Berlin, or Rome, or Boston, or Baltimore. As a teacher of law, I have often envied my scientific colleagues that fraternity of research which seems to overleap all national boundaries, and which does not seem to be broken even amidst the deadliest wars. I think the day is come when we lawyers will not stand outside that brotherhood of philosophy, science, and letters, of which you have given us in Edinburgh a magnificent illustration.

Professor VIRCHOW said—It is not merely an accident that the foundation of the Edinburgh Medical School was also a work of the reformers. Scientific medicine, as we know it to-day, is very young. At the same time and upon the same field when the great war between clericalism and religious liberty broke out, a legitimate rebellion arose against that dogmatic medicine which had been recognised by the Church and received into her system. It was in the sixteenth century that the first great victories over Galenism were won by Vesalius and Paracelsus. Observation, experiment, criticism, triumphed over tradition, research over speculation. To be sure, we are proud to represent a branch of human knowledge of the highest antiquity. Medicine, like theology, derives its descent from priestly traditions, and we rejoice to be able to trace our genealogy to the time of the first establishment of Hellenism upon the islands and the coast of Asia Minor. But it is not the medicine of Hippocrates that we teach our students to-day. The old humoral pathology has lost its roots since Harvey showed that the blood is a circulating fluid, not a parenchymatous juice. The University of Edinburgh was closing its first century before the new doctrine was generally accepted, and only about that time medicine began to be converted from an art into a science. But then its progress was a

rapid one. Five generations of men after the common calculations, perhaps ten generations of professors, sufficed to produce that great reform in medicine whose fruits we now enjoy, but which is not yet completed. During this whole period the members of the school of Edinburgh stood in the first line of the active champions, and I am happy to say that, through all these years, a hearty alliance existed between the Edinburgh school and German medicine. Since the time when William Cullen continued in clinical medicine the work commenced by George Ernst Stahl and Friedrich Hoffman, until this day, the spirit of reciprocal esteem and of mutual help has filled all hearts, and sustained the confidence in the final triumph of the common flag. The Monros and the Bells, the Simpsons and Listers, were also our masters. I myself, if I turn my eyes around me, I see immediately before me, and after our great Schwann, the much lamented Goodsir, and I find after me a long series of younger friends, whose scientific education I helped to guide in the same direction as I think that distinguished professor would have conducted them. A professor is not only a teacher. *Docendo discimus*. I know what I myself have received, and what science has received from scholars. The modern professor is not charged to construct new dogmas; his duty is to educate independent observers. For this purpose large and well-appointed institutions are put under his charge. Each of them should be a school of workers. We of the older generation had not such rich institutions for our instruction as the present students enjoy; we had not the same facilities of working as our assistants now possess. Therefore we expect that our assistants will excel us, and that our students will overtop our assistants. This University is now so rich in new and admirable institutes of the largest size, that we must perhaps express the wish that the size may not diminish the immediate influence of the teachers. May the spirit of true science never disappear from these buildings! May they serve to increase not only the welfare of the city, not only the glory of this land, but also the science of medicine throughout the world.

The Earl of WEMYSS, in proposing "Literature, Science, and Art," said—It was with feelings somewhat akin to dismay that I received the command of the Principal of this great University

to propose the toast which stands in my name on the list ; but I was comforted when, on interviewing him, as "our own correspondent" would say, I was told that the last thing that was required on the part of the proposer of this toast was that he should have any knowledge whatever of literature, science, or art. You must therefore look upon me simply as that useful conductor of the lightning that will, I hope, call down those brilliant literary, scientific, and artistic flashes that, when I sit down, will, I doubt not, illumine this brilliant assembly. But perhaps, though thus ignorant, you will allow me five minutes to say a word in favour of this toast. Not that any words are necessary to recommend it to such an assembly as this. Of literature I will simply say that, from the experience of every one of the illiterate—and I suppose there are some illiterate, like myself, in this assembly—I would say this, that literature is the plague of our childhood, the delight of our manhood, and the solace of our declining years. I will say further of literature in the abstract, that what was once the privilege of the few is now, happily, the property of the million ; and that through the enterprise of publishers—to whom not only the illiterate and the reading public, but literary men themselves, are so much indebted—the light of knowledge and of literature has been brought to illumine the humblest cottage.

Now I will, with reference to this toast of literature, ask you to drink the health of a gentleman—a distinguished gentleman—of varied ability and great attainments, distinguished as a poet and a writer—a great linguist, and Professor in his own country of Spanish and of French in the University to which he does honour, and a great Italian scholar. But he has also another title which recommends him specially to an assembly where Britons are gathered together—namely, that he hails from the other side of the ocean, and represents our kindred race across that mountainous Atlantic, which not so many years ago science declared that steam could not traverse, but which has now been bridged, as it were, by steam, and which science has bound to us by the electric cord as well. But there are ties which unite Great Britain and America stronger than any of those that science can fabricate—ties which no dynamite, I believe, will be capable of destroying. And those are the ties of kindred and of blood which received some years ago such a happy illustration, when in China,

England being in difficulties, the American Commodore came to our rescue without any authority but on his own responsibility, saying that "blood was thicker than water." I couple, then, with Literature the health of a gentleman as delightful as an author as I know him from personal acquaintance to be delightful as a companion and a man—his Excellency Mr Lowell, the American Ambassador.

What I have said with reference to the coupling of America and England by the hand of science is perhaps sufficient with reference to what science does for the world. But when the Lord Provost talked of the comforts that the people of Edinburgh enjoyed, I could not help thinking how much of those comforts was due to science—science, which has added so much not only to our comforts but to our health, to the prolongation of our lives, and to our enjoyment in this planet. Now I should have liked, had time been given me, to say a few words more with reference to this toast; but I will confine myself to saying that the men of science to whom we are so much indebted show something of the spirit of divination, because I happened once to sit by Professor Owen at a public dinner, and on my asking him the name of a gentleman who was sitting opposite us, he said to me—"I do not know; but if you will give me the first joint of his little finger, I think I could tell you his name." Well I do not think the power of inquiry, comparison, and research can well go further than that. So much for the present. But is science not able, also, to prophesy as regards the future? There are, I am sure, few in this literary and scientific assembly who have not read that paper which has appeared in one of our popular publications which describes the man of the future. And what is to be learned there? We learn that the man of the future, as predicted by science, is to be a being for which some of us are rapidly qualifying as regards his characteristics—without hair and without teeth. He is also to be web-footed. When you have, by what is called civilisation, got rid of the elements of the Red Indian in man—when you have got an over-school-boarded, and perhaps an over-professored being, a being who has been thoroughly humanised by Acts of Parliament—I say, when you have got a being of that kind, a being nursed on the knees of Secretaries of State, I think it is very likely that the man of the future

will be as described in the prophecy I have mentioned. And then as to web feet, infallible science again is not in the wrong ; because who can doubt that the web feet will be a divine provision, by which man will be able to take to the water when that universal and ubiquitous Government inspector referred to by Lord Rosebery has rendered life intolerable on land. And now let me couple with this toast the name of a gentleman who does not hail from the other side of the Atlantic, but from the other side of the German Ocean—a gentleman who comes to us from a great and kindred nation—great in learning, great in literature, great in science, great in all the arts of peace, and great also in the art of war—I mean the great German people. There is no man better entitled or better fitted to return thanks for the toast of science than Professor Von Helmholtz, whose name is printed on this list. Commencing life as a military surgeon, then becoming Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and distinguished as a mathematician and musician, he has in all these walks of science and in other walks of knowledge shown that his knowledge is as profound and varied as it is extensive.

I also propose the toast of Art, the pleasure and the sunshine of life. Time will not permit me to say more than this, that having had the honour in 1855 of acting as the Vice-President of the Fine Art Department in the great International Exhibition at Paris, and having had the opportunity of seeing collected together all the different schools of Europe and of the world, I felt how much was gained by that inter-communication of ideas which arise with the opportunities of one nation seeing the works of the schools of another ; and I am certain that that international exhibition was of the greatest benefit to art. And I think the distinguished artist whose name I am to couple with this toast will bear me out, that the influence of that exhibition has from that time—1855—down to the present time been felt, and has shown itself more or less in various departments of the English school, and has been everywhere beneficially felt. Now, the name I am to couple with this toast is the name of a highly cultivated English gentleman, who fills, and worthily fills, the chair which was once graced by Reynolds, and who has kept up the high artistic culture which has been so ably upheld by his predecessors—the presidents of the Royal Academy of Eng-

land. In Sir Frederick Leighton you have not only a great artist, but a cultivated English gentleman, a great linguist, and an orator whose speeches are as highly finished as his paintings. He is not only an orator, as I have said, but he is a great linguist—he can address this company in German, French, and Italian with as perfect idiom as he can speak his own language. He is also a great sculptor, and that famous work of his—Man's struggle with the Python—will endure as perennially as a work of art as will the bronze of which it is made. In conclusion, let me make this general remark. When I look around this great assemblage, gathered from "Chili to Peru"—I am afraid you have not attended to what fell from our Chancellor, as he told us that, "the heathen Chinese" not being present, he must, as I have done, substitute for China Chili, whose representative is here—when therefore one looks at this assemblage, gathered from Chili to Peru, I cannot but feel this, that gathered as they are in hearty, genuine, international sympathy with great and noble objects, I feel when I look on such an assemblage that it is not the touch of nature alone, but nature when touched by the hand of literature, science, and art, that makes the whole world akin.

His Excellency J. RUSSELL LOWELL, who was loudly cheered, said—I confess that I get up with a very strong feeling that it would require an audience very much humanised by Act of Parliament, as my friend Lord Wemyss expressed it, to induce you to listen with patience upon the most admirable sentiments at this hour of the night. When I was asked to say a few words here, I was told by the admirable Principal of this University that the speakers were to be restricted to five minutes, or, he added leniently, "ten." I accepted these terms, but I am beginning to think five minutes have a very different aspect according to the point of view—according as you look up at them from your position, or look down on them from mine. I am reminded of the first time, now nearly fifty years ago, that I ever opened my lips in public. I was then an undergraduate, and for my singular merits I had assigned to me what is called a dissertation, which I was to speak in public. The subject of this dissertation was a literary one—the comparative merits of Homer and Virgil as epic poets; and after that significant

sentence, these other words were added, much more significant—they were put in brackets—"four minutes." Now, I was perfectly competent to treat this subject with an entirely unbiassed mind. I was very much like the juror who is not rejected because he has not read the newspapers, and has not made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the criminal. I had never read either of these great authors through in the original tongue, but I succeeded, I think, in saying something about them, in keeping the balance so respectably even, and in filling up my four minutes so full, that I should have satisfied both of them. Now, I have just been showing you one of those expedients which practised speakers employ when they are only allowed five minutes, and fill up five minutes with their introduction.

I have many times heard the toast of literature answered to, and I have many times answered to it myself, and I should say that in the majority of cases nothing more is said of literature than it would be polite to say of a halter in the house of a gentleman to whom a certain accident has happened. Sometimes it is almost impossible to think of anything to say of literature, and then, naturally enough, we say something else. But I confess I did think of something that I wished to say here to-night; and if you will allow me to say that very briefly, I shall say it now. It is something that has been suggested to me entirely by the occasion which we have come together to celebrate, which has made a very strong and profound impression upon me. It is this, that there is no country in the world that owes so much to literature as Scotland—no city in the world that owes so much to literature as Edinburgh. There are three great cities sacred to the memories and imaginations of men in different ways. They are Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome. They stand entirely apart, but it appears to me that no modern city so interests the imagination and the feelings of mankind as the city in which I am now speaking. Scott laid his hand upon her, she was touched by the *vates sacer*, and from that time forward oblivion and indifference worked against her in vain. Every street in Edinburgh is familiar to the feet of fancy, and I cannot help thinking that, so far, I may claim for literature that she had something to do in bringing hither this wondrous congress of men, whom it is no exaggeration to call illustrious, who have

come up to this celebration during the last few days. I was struck with something which was said by the Principal in his discourse this morning—and I think the remarks of an outsider, his generalisations from things which have remained in his memory from reading and observation, have sometimes value of their own—with his saying that the system of education in Scotland came nearer to the life of the nation than perhaps any other system in any other place. I confess that very thought had occurred to me, that the roots of your system of education in Scotland go down nearer toward the sources of national life, and draw their sustenance more directly from them; and I cannot help thinking, as the son of a clergyman who more than eighty years ago, after taking his degree at Harvard, entered himself in the Divinity class at Edinburgh—I cannot help feeling that one great merit of Scottish Universities has been in educating the children of the poor,—in creating through thousands of manses centres of a higher ideal—of that plain living and high thinking to which the Lord Provost alluded, or, if not always high, at least dogged thinking, which has made poverty venerable, and led young Scotsmen, instead of clamouring for their rights, as too often is the case, without any corresponding work to deserve these rights, to make the most of those advantages that are afforded them, as has been so strikingly illustrated in the history of Scotland.

But I must not detain you any longer in the main line of what Lord Wemyss has said. I prefer to-night to look upon myself rather as the professor and representative of three of our American Universities, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and the great Smithsonian Institute of Washington, and I bring with me their felicitations, their hail and their God-speed to the older University here; but not so much older as you might suppose. The College at which I myself graduated is only fifty-two years younger than the University of Edinburgh. That College was planted also by Calvinists. I myself have seen the stockade, within a third of a mile of the present University buildings, which was put up against the Indians in 1630: and there, under these circumstances, in the primitive forest these men thought first of culture, and founded a college dedicated *Christo et ecclesiae*. It was for the education of a learned clergy that they

founded it ; but I was going to say, when led off by my memory, I was going to say that I could not sit down without answering, as a representative of that great and kindred people to which Lord Wemyss so kindly alluded, and accepting the fact which I have felt all day—for in my own veins there runs Scottish blood—I do not know whether it was the *perfervidum ingenium Scottorum* to which the Lord Bishop of Durham alluded, but something has been stirring in me, “fallings from me, vanishings, blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realised,” as if I had been here in some previous, perhaps some ancestral, existence—I cannot, I say, let the occasion pass without saying that we feel quite as strongly as you can ever feel here the great fact that blood is thicker than water. And there is another point of similarity, another motive of sympathy. Our people have shown, as the Scottish people have shown, that though blood be thicker than water, they will pour it out as if it were cheaper than water for any cause in which principle dear to them is involved, and on whichever side it may happen to be. I reciprocate in the warmest manner, and I am sure in doing so I only express the feelings of my countrymen, those expressions of friendship which Lord Wemyss was good enough to employ.

Professor VON HELMHOLTZ said—I must say, after what the Earl of Wemyss has demanded of science, it is rather a difficult task to represent science on this occasion. This morning many of us were promoted to be Doctors of Laws. For my own part I must say that of civil law, criminal law, and ecclesiastical law I am as innocent as a baby, and I fear that many of my fellow-doctors are quite in the same situation. But, indeed, we are studying law, but law of a peculiar kind—law not given by any Parliament, not given by any human ruler, not to be altered or invented by any human understanding, not treated before any courts of law, because it never can be violated. Although we cannot give these laws we can learn to know them, if we study humbly and patiently with the severest criticism, and avoid from intermingling the inventions of our own ambitious reason, which likes to build great houses upon insufficient grounds. It is not necessary for me to say more upon this subject, however, because my colleague, Professor Virchow, has already touched upon it. I may say here that we are working for the common good of

humanity. If any one of us makes a scientific discovery, he makes it not for himself, he makes it for his nation—for the whole civilised world. Those who participate in the profits of it are not only the Europeans, are not only the Americans, but the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Japanese, if they care to learn from us, can do so. As the Lord Chancellor said this morning, the gates of our Universities are widely opened, and scholars of every nation and every creed can come and learn. In this way we really work out from our side the great ideal which has been presented to us by our religion.

If I may be allowed to speak of science as a goddess, I may say she is not always a meek goddess. She invites those who wish to learn of her teaching, and she accepts them and is beneficent to them; but she is rather harsh and severe upon those who shut their ears upon her. Science thus leads all mankind to one common end—the great ideal of the intellectual community of all humanity, the ideal of the unity of all mankind, teaching them that they have a common task and common interests. I may say that literature and art work in the same direction. Perhaps the union produced by literature and art is even more intimate. They communicate, as I may say, the tunes of one soul directly to the other, but they are not as mighty as science. When we look out among the nations of Europe, I believe that no other nation has performed the missionary work of science so much as the Scottish. They go into every corner of the world, and they teach practically the strength and force of science, and the University of Edinburgh is one of the main sources from which this radiation of science goes out. We are therefore greatly indebted to science, and we have to thank our Universities, which are the chief gates of science, and amongst them the University of Edinburgh stands in the front rank.

Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON said—Although the command to respond in the name of art is not laid on me now for the first time, never has it been laid on me under circumstances approaching in interest and significance those under which this spacious hall is thronged with guests to-night. Sir Alexander Grant, acting in the name of a most distinguished body, has beckoned to the four quarters of the globe, and from the four quarters of

the globe, from the far ends of this Empire, and from every land in which intellect is held in reverence, men to whom that reverence is common have been gathered into your northern city to do homage to the famous seat of learning of which he is the head, to bear witness to its high service in the past and in the present over every field of thought, to hail with augury of undimmed renown its entry upon this fourth century of its career—some of them to receive a distinction which will not be least among the sources of their pride. To be entrusted on such an occasion with the response to a toast is an honour which I prize very highly; nevertheless my gratification is far from unmixed, for I have been bidden to rise immediately after two men of world-wide fame, and though I am indeed proud that, mainly, no doubt, through the accident of my official connection with the Royal Academy, I am permitted for the nonce to be *in solchem Bunde der dritte*, I am disturbed by a sense of unworthiness to be so honoured, a sense which is not wholly effaced by the characteristically graceful, eloquent, and indulgent words in which my friend Lord Wemyss has brought my name before you. I have nevertheless one sense of comfort—there is one grace with which to deck my words, and I propose to use it largely, and that is the grace of brevity.

Custom has long sanctioned the union in one toast of science and literature with art, and, as it seems to me, rightly; for whilst these beneficent forces work by methods widely different, and have each its separate and clearly marked domain, yet they do not work in enmity, but rather with mutual aid and interchange of service in the building up and illuminating of our spiritual life, each singly bringing to us its special ray of light from the great central flame of truth—all three together purging our minds of the error, if such error exists in them, that any one of those rays is the whole truth, and keeping alive in us the sense that these rays are many and manifold, waves from the far-hidden central source of light towards which men strain their eyes for ever and in vain. Between science, the seeker after the causes of what is, and those graphic arts whose vehicle of expression is the outward semblance of things, the gulf might seem to be almost impassable; but do we not see standing between them a noble link, an art which binds and blends in harmonious

consent the achievements of science, the flights of the imagination, and every fascination of form and colour?—I speak of architecture. Between literature and art, on the other hand, the links are so obvious that in any race which is not characteristically artistic the danger is great, lest the outlines of their several provinces may become blurred, to the detriment of both, but especially of art. Both have, indeed, man and nature for their theme; both strive to clothe in forms of beauty, poetic emotions and noble thoughts; but to the one time is assigned as its field, and to the other space. The one leads us along through chances and contrasts of successive feelings and events; the other attracts us by the contrasts and harmonies, and by the emotions arising out of them, of forms which are embraced at one glance and at one moment, and these limitations cannot be ignored with impunity. The arts to which the toast alludes are no doubt those which are conventionally called the fine arts. There is, however, another art not included in it, but which it is impossible to shut out from our minds when we are considering the relations of intellectual and imaginative forces—namely, the art of music, in which more than in any other they are closely welded together. Music flings across a warp of purest science, a fiery woof of passion. Like literature, music unfolds her riches in a lengthened chain; like art, she deals with abstract qualities of form, and she has in melodious sound the very counterpart of colour. I am the more bound not to omit her here that, according to my creed, art is at her noblest when she and her sister music are most closely kin.

I am presuming on your patience, but I would ask, before sitting down, to be allowed to express my very warmest wishes for the thriving in this land of the arts for which you have commanded me to speak, and I do so with fraternal sympathy, not only as one who boasts himself a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, but as one mindful of the honour which Scottish artists have reflected and are reflecting upon that great institution which it is my pride and privilege to represent here to-day. One of the most striking characteristics, if I may be allowed to say so, of Scottish art, is its tenacious nationality. We live in days in which national individuality in art is readily blurred, and the tendency to absorption, as far as this kingdom is concerned,

in the voracious Babylon by the Thames, cannot but add dangers to the levelling spirit of the age. You must recollect with the more pride that the physiognomy of Scottish art retains in the South its sharply defined features. Many elements have conspired to make that art what it is—the strenuous and original temper of the race, the various elements of which that race is composed, the influence, perhaps, of contact in days when art was young with an eminently artistic foreign people; but, above all, the rare charms of the scenery in the midst of which it has grown. True it is, if I may whisper it at this table, that the heavens weep as often as they smile—I dare not say more often—on these enchanted scenes, and that shadow follows sunbeam more swiftly than sorrow treads upon the heels of joy. But these vicissitudes in the shifting tempers of the sky only deepen, as I think, the enjoyment of those intervals of limpid splendour that transfigure all your land. Speaking as one who has seen many lands, under many skies, and who has sojourned on three continents, I say, and I say it without hesitation, that in none is colour so royally supreme as in your own, when the sun's gold is shed on the purple hills, and when the corn stands yellow along the steel-blue lochs. These are the glories in which genius has dipped her many-tinted wings. May she soar on those wings to further and yet more brilliant flights.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, in proposing the toast of “International Commerce,” said—I express the general feelings of the mercantile community when I say that they will see with pride to-morrow morning that even in this great assembly, when so much attention has been paid to art, literature, and science, that you have recognised, not only the practical utility, but even the dignity of commerce. That was not always so, for Aristotle said that commerce was incompatible with the dignity of life or soul. We now recognise to the full the great material advantages of international commerce, and the high claim which it has to our respect for the invaluable, though indirect, aid which it has afforded to the cause of peace, progress, and civilisation. I have the honour to couple this toast with the names of M. de Lesseps and Sir Robert Morier. The achievements of the former we all know. He has broken down the barriers which separate the east from the west; but Sir Robert Morier has had perhaps an

even more difficult task, for the barriers which he has had to contend with were those not created by nature, but by man himself; and if there is any truth in the Chinese proverb, that the evils which heaven sends may be avoided, but those which man brings upon himself cannot, I think you will agree that he had the more difficult task of the two. I know you will give them a hearty welcome, and I will merely confine myself to proposing the toast.

Mons. DE LESSEPS replied in a French speech, in which, after some introductory observations, he proceeded as follows:—*L'Université d'Edimbourg, qui a invité en Europe et en Amérique des représentants de la science et des lettres pour les associer à la fête du trois-centième anniversaire de la fondation, a eu raison de comprendre dans son programme le toast, auquel je suis appelé à répondre, Sur le commerce international—c'est-à-dire, universel. Le principe fécond de l'universalité a été la base de mes deux entreprises de Suez et de Panama, c'est le principe qui m'a fait réussir malgré des oppositions individuelles et des rivalités internationales. Les intérêts commerciaux, les faciles communications qui les favorisent par les découvertes de la science, nous permettent d'entrer dans une ère nouvelle, et font entrevoir aux peuples civilisés, parmi lesquels la guerre deviendra impossible, l'avènement de cette ère de paix promise depuis dix-huit siècles aux hommes de bonne volonté. Je bois au principe d'universalité qui a fait la gloire et la renommée de la vieille Université d'Edimbourg.*

The following is a translation of his remarks:—While rising to answer to the toast which has been proposed, I am reminded of the visit which I paid twenty years ago to Edinburgh, and, under the auspices of the honourable members of the University, of the public meeting in which a resolution in favour of the Suez Canal scheme was adopted. He concluded as follows:—Edinburgh University, which has invited representatives of science and literature from Europe and America to commemorate the festival of its three hundredth anniversary, has done well in including in its programme the toast to which I am asked to respond, that of "International Commerce," or, in other words, universal commerce. The fertile principle of universality has been the basis of the two enterprises of Suez and Panama. It is

this principle which has made me successful in spite of individual opposition and international rivalry. The easy communication given to commercial interests by means of scientific discoveries brings us to a new era, and enables those civilised nations, to whom war will become impossible, to seek the advancement of this era of peace predicted eighteen centuries ago "to men of goodwill." I drink to the principle of universality, which has made the glory and renown of the ancient University of Edinburgh.

His Excellency Sir R. B. 'D. MORIER said—It is idle at this time of night to enter on such a large question as international commerce, especially after the few pregnant words of M. de Lesseps. Such of us as afterwards take account of our impressions of this week must be struck with the international character of the proceedings in which we have been taking part. The medieval Universities were essentially the representatives of internationalism. They represented something higher than the mere local and patriotic idea; they represented humanity—their very names were suggestive of the culture of the *litteræ humaniores*. What struck them now was that there never was a period in history so little international as the present. Just as everything tended in the medieval time to unity, so by a very curious law the tendency of the present day was to separate mankind. But it is gratifying to think that in all we have heard to-night, and especially in the speech of Professor Virchow, there has been a coming together of the higher human elements that work for humanity and its solidarity. I do not suppose that in this century there has ever been such a meeting as this. I do not believe there has ever been such a meeting of the highest intellects of mankind, coming with a distinct wish to work together. Coming to the sphere with which I am more particularly connected, the great fact with which I have to deal is this, that commerce also, as well as the higher culture, tends to unite men together. The one man above all who brought that to the front was Adam Smith. That great Baliol man Adam Smith represented what the Scottish University mind had done for mankind in that department; and I have no hesitation in saying that by his great doctrines, which showed what the real business of commerce was, he did more to promote international commerce than

any other man has performed. I wish, therefore, to associate with international commerce the name of Adam Smith.

Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN—The twenty-five speakers whom I follow, who have been addressing you now for upwards of four hours, have very nearly exhausted the whole sphere of human interest. There is little left for me to say, although the little that I have to say will, I am sure, enlist your warmest sympathies. We have heard much about Universities in general, and the University of Edinburgh in particular. We have been carried through a course of theology, law, medicine, literature, science, art, and international commerce. And from those heights of abstraction I am to rise or to fall—whichever you call it—("To rise")—I call it to rise—to pay in a word or two a tribute, not to a theory or to an abstraction, but to a man—and to a man to whom, although I never had the pleasure to be in his company before, I cannot in any way feel myself a stranger. I am sure I shall remember to the end of my life the proud distinction of having received at the hands of the head of the law in Scotland, and of the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, the high honour of being enabled to call myself a member of that famous institution.

The title of the Lord Justice-General of Scotland takes one back to a time of most remote antiquity, and expresses in itself the highest dignity to which it is possible for a subject of her Majesty to rise. Speaking of the great office which he holds, and the great title which belongs to it, it was thought too great for any subject to be permitted to hold in England, and, accordingly, it was cut up into several smaller ones, and instead of the great justiciary, who was known down to the time of Henry III. as Viceroy when the King was out of his realm—instead of that, we obtained two Chief Justices and one Chief Baron, who have now been rolled together again and made into something which is not so great a Justiciary, although he is a most eminent man, and one who very worthily fills, as he very worthily deserves, the high office which he holds. I don't know very much of the law of Scotland, but I know enough to tell me some of the characteristics of the office which the Chancellor of this University holds, and if I were asked to say whether I look upon him most

in the capacity of Lord Justice-General of Scotland or in the capacity of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, I might feel some difficulty in determining the question. It is not very necessary, however, that I should do so. I can leave it to those whom it interests. And if it be true that the love for certain exact definitions, and for somewhat minute inquiries, is characteristic of the University of which I have become a member, I think the other members of it might employ their time upon a less useful inquiry than the one which I point out to their curiosity. However that may be, you will be of one mind on one subject, and that is, that it would be impossible to put a better crown upon a career which has already reached the summit of ambition—it would be impossible to put a better crown upon it than that which attaches to being the second founder of this noble University. Although many eminent persons have cast lustre upon this University in many capacities, a high, a very high place must be allotted to the man who carried through its emancipation—who carried through Parliament the second Magna Charta of its existence. I shall sit down by asking you to drink the health of the Chairman of this great meeting—the Chancellor of this University—the Lord Justice-General of Scotland. (Loud cheers, accompanied with the chorus, "He's a jolly good fellow.")

The CHANCELLOR, who, in rising to respond, was received with ringing cheers, again and again renewed, said—It may seem mere commonplace to say that I never was in a position of such honour and distinction as I have occupied this evening. And yet I must say it, for it is nothing but the truth. I know that my selection to be your chairman did not arise from any merit of my own, or from any peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of the office, but from the accident of my occupying the place of Chancellor of this University. After the kind manner in which you have all received my efforts to discharge the duty of the chair, I should make you a very bad return indeed if I occupied you even for the allotted time of five minutes in answering the toast. Therefore I shall merely say that if anything could add to the delight which I have had this evening in presiding over an international assembly of unprecedented brilliancy and importance, it would

be that my health should be proposed by so eminent a jurist as Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. To him and you I give my warmest thanks.

The orchestra then struck up "Auld Lang Syne," which was joined in by the audience. Thereafter, at about half-past twelve o'clock, the company dispersed.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and animation which were displayed by the guests throughout the entire proceedings. Although they sat for six hours, four of which were occupied with the speeches, they exhibited at the close no symptoms of fagging, and the general consensus of opinion appeared to be, that at no former gathering of a similar nature on so gigantic a scale had a better and more harmonious spirit pervaded the assemblage. The presence of so many of those who have made themselves famous in almost every walk of literature, science, and art seemed to inspire the company with those feelings of respect and admiration which invariably produce reverence and attention, and the result was that every speaker received an attentive hearing.

FRIDAY, 18th APRIL.

BREAKFAST GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

AT 10 A.M. the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons gave a breakfast to the guests more immediately associated with medical science in the Surgeons' Hall. The guests, to the number of upwards of eighty, were received by Dr John Smith the President, and Council, in the Museum, and afterwards proceeded to the library, where breakfast was served. The walls of the library displayed upwards of a hundred portraits belonging to the College. The chair was occupied by the President, the croupiers being Dr Joseph Bell, Mr Wm. Walker, Dr Littlejohn, Mr F. B. Imlach, Dr Gillespie, and Dr Argyle Robertson. The following were some of the other gentlemen present :—

The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair.
 Lord Provost Harrison.
 Sir J. W. Reid, Director-General,
 Navy Medical Department.
 Director-General Crawford, Army
 Medical Department.
 Prof. Marshall, Pres. of the Royal
 College of Surgeons, London.
 Dr William Moore, President of the
 Royal College of Physicians, Dub-
 lin.
 Dr Wheeler, President of the Royal
 College of Surgeons, Dublin.
 Dr George W. Balfour, President of
 the Royal College of Physicians,
 Edinburgh.
 Dr Fergus, President of the Glas-
 gow Faculty.
 Sir Alexander Christison.
 Sir James Paget.
 Sir R. Risdon Bennett.

Sir W. Bowman.
 Professor Virchow.
 Professor Erichsen.
 Principal Tulloch.
 Professor Schmidelberg.
 Professor Mendeleyeff.
 Professor Güterbock.
 Dr Kelburne King.
 Dr Marcus Gunn.
 Professor Von Pettenkofer.
 Professor Doijer.
 Professor Karl Elze.
 Dr Patrick Heron Watson.
 Dr W. B. Carpenter.
 Professor Grainger Stewart.
 Dr Bristowe.
 Dr Blair Cunynghame.
 Dr Wilks.
 Dr Grahame Balfour.
 Professor Ask.
 Professor Kirkpatrick.

Professor Cleve.
 Dr Semple.
 Dr Sieveking.
 Dr D. Rutherford Haldane.
 Professor Douglas MacLagan.
 Dr Dunsmure, sen.
 Mr Syme.
 Dr David Wilson.
 Dr Dyce Duckworth.
 Professor Helmholtz.
 Professor Crum Brown.
 Professor Thorburn.
 Dr Sibbald.
 Professor Hoffmann.
 Professor Rutherford.
 Dr Burdon Sanderson.
 Dr Wm. Brown.
 Professor T. R. Fraser.
 Professor Stokvis.
 Professor George Macleod.
 Dr Inglis.
 Dr Irvine.
 Dr A. Dickson.

Professor Annandale.
 Dr Mouat.
 Dr William Menzies.
 Dr Henry Anderson.
 Dr C. W. Cathcart.
 Professor Greenfield.
 Mr Newcombe.
 Professor Fredit.
 Dr Fordyce Barker.
 Professor Wapiage.
 Professor Simpson.
 Dr Moir.
 Dr Turnbull.
 Dr Wm. Craig.
 Professor Struthers.
 Dr Anderson.
 Dr A. P. Young.
 Dr Jas. Johnstone.
 Professor Saxtorph.
 Professor John Chiene.
 Professor Dickson.
 Dr Billings.
 Dr Keith.

The Rev. Dr Herst, Haversham, said grace, and, after breakfast, returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I rise with much pleasure, in the name and on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons, to extend to you all welcome to its hall and hospitality—the hospitality of a Medical Corporation which is certainly the oldest in Great Britain. I do so with peculiar pleasure upon this occasion—the occasion of your meeting here in attendance upon the Tercenary of Edinburgh University. The University of Edinburgh, more especially in its medical aspects, is one in which the Royal College of Surgeons has from the very beginning, and I might almost say before the very beginning, taken a warm, a deep, and an active interest. Its rise, its progress, and its success have always been sources of pleasure to this College; and although toasts, or any semblance of them, are perhaps not so congenial to breakfast as to dinner meetings, I am sure you will extend your indulgence to me when I propose that we should give our sincerest congratulations to the University on the present occasion. Our wish is that it may go on and prosper, that its great name and its great fame may be maintained in the days that are to come, as they have been in the days that are gone by. I have very much pleasure in welcoming you all here, and asking

you to agree with me in the sentiments I have uttered with regard to the University. The expressions I have offered you, as representing the feelings of this College, I beg to couple with the name of the Right Honourable Sir Lyon Playfair.

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR in reply said—I am sure that our foreign visitors must have been very much struck with the great harmony which prevails in Edinburgh among all the members of the professions whom they have met. So far from there being any jealousy, there is hearty co-operation, and especially in medical education, in which we are chiefly interested. Here the University and the extra-mural medical school have both laboured in their respective spheres, and have largely added to the professional dignity of those whom they have sent into practice. It would, I think, be a great misfortune—I am not talking politics, but a little medical policy—it would be a great misfortune if any reform bill which is now before the country were in any way to damage the interests of those corporations which give dignity and unity to the profession, or the *esprit de corps* which is so essential for professional life and professional strength; and I trust and believe that although some bad advice may occasionally have reached high quarters in this respect, those politicians who thoroughly understand the question will take care that if—which I very much doubt—any bill proceeds through Parliament on this subject, not only should the University be taken care of, but that the great licensing corporations of the country, which have done so much for the unity and strength of the profession, should be maintained in their integrity.

I would only say to my foreign friends who are here, that they may perhaps have been struck with another circumstance. They have come to a country, small in area, with a rigorous climate and a barren soil—a country in which they have found, except in one small corner, no mineral riches or anything of that kind to promote prosperity and wealth. And yet this country for generations has been contented and has been great. And what has been the cause of this greatness, of this contentment, of this peace? It is only this one thing—that we have been able to educate our people. Our Universities and our public schools have enabled the poorest Scotsman, if he had the brains, to get on in the world. I may tell our foreign visitors one thing

which led very much to this prosperity. The Church made it a high and pious duty to find out people in the parishes—poor, but possessed of brains—with the view of enabling them to attend the University, and the Church collected money in the olden times for this purpose; so that in this way there used to be a sort of inquisition. They found out whether a boy had what was then called “pregnant pairs”; and for the boy, poor in means but mentally pregnant, collections were made in the churches in order to send him to the University. And so the people have been able to be educated, and have thus been able to rise. The intellectual fund of a country can never be—is never—too great; but by this means Scotland, through her educational system and the brains of the people, got into the state of prosperity and happiness which, I hope, have been manifest to our foreign visitors.

Dr P. HERON WATSON said—As implicit obedience to your commands is one of the first duties of a Fellow of this College, I rise to execute those commands with the greatest possible satisfaction. The toast entrusted to me is what I was told to call “The Strangers,” but I cannot find around these tables a single name to which I for one can attach the epithet of stranger. We may not before have had the good fortune in the course of our lives of seeing many of the gentlemen who are here to-day, but none of them are strangers—their names are familiar to us as household words; and we rejoice to have this happy occasion, as one by which we are enabled to have around our board not mere names, but the identity of those whom we desire to honour and to receive with the greatest gratification as old friends. I am sure we are very much indebted to them for coming to Edinburgh, especially considering what they have passed through during the last few days, and for coming here also to a meal which is a trying one to most persons when they have to leave their own houses and go elsewhere for it. In speaking on this topic it is necessary, although it is difficult, to single out one of our foreign guests that I may couple his name with the toast. I am certain, however, there will be a feeling of universal satisfaction when I mention the name of one who is held in affectionate admiration by us all; one who has acquired an exalted position; one who has done more than almost any other for our

profession; one whose magic touch has been able to draw order out of confusion, and to have created a new cosmos out of the chaos of pathology. Need I say that the person to whom I allude is that distinguished and admirable man, Professor Virchow?

Professor VIRCHOW, in reply, said—I hope you will excuse me should I make a few slips in your language in the course of what I may say on this occasion. I am entirely surprised at the flattering reception which you have given me in response to the admirable speech of the gentleman who has just sat down. Perhaps I may be allowed to express my heartfelt thanks for that reception, and for the manner in which I have been treated in this country. I should also like to remark here upon the way in which surgery has asserted itself in modern medical progress. I heard from the president to-day that this is the oldest of the English colleges, and certainly it is a good symptom of the spirit of the country to find that a commencement was made with surgery. In French history also, it was first old Ambrose Père who carried science to many parts of the world. But it was in English surgery that our science first found its development, and in studying the history of that development we must begin with our old surgeons. The names at once occur of John Hunter and other great surgeons, whose efforts led to that direct observation which is the spirit of modern science, and which prevails in this young school of Edinburgh, now living in those large buildings, erected by the splendid liberality of your countrymen, who know well the value of our science. In thanking you again for this reception which you have given me, I can only say that when I return to my home I will send my countrymen to see this ninth miracle of the world.

Dr DUNSMURE then said—From the great enthusiasm with which you have received the toast just given, I rise with confidence that you will receive the one which I am now to lay before you with equal acceptance. The toast which Dr Watson gave was more intended for the foreign guests who have honoured us with their presence; but the one which I propose for your acceptance is the toast of the medical gentlemen from England and Ireland and various parts of Scotland who have done us the honour to come here. I do not intend to make any speech, because I think that perhaps there has been a surfeit of speeches

during the last two or three days ; but I would simply hope that those who have been brought together by the Tercentenary celebration have enjoyed their visit to the city, and that when they return to their respective homes they will carry away with them kindly reminiscences of Edinburgh and of the medical school of the city. I have to associate with this toast the names of the heads of different colleges—Dr Marshall, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London ; Dr Moore, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin ; Dr Wheeler, President of the College of Surgeons, Dublin ; and Dr Fergus, President of the Medical Faculty of Glasgow. I have to ask you to receive this toast in the heartiest manner.

Professor JOHN MARSHALL, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, said—In returning thanks for this toast, I confess, with the proposer, that you must have had a surfeit of speeches, and I shall therefore reply in very few words. We have met together on this great occasion to receive the hospitality of a famous academic city. I have read somewhere that while Plato looked for the ideal of a Utopian city, Aristotle drew a realistic picture of a city which, in his estimation, would be perfect—in which three-fourths of the population should be slaves, doing the work of the whole, while the other fourth should be thinking, philosophic men. I believe that in this city of Edinburgh, so far as I gather from the speeches which we have heard, there is as much practical philosophy among the citizens in general as in the University itself. A disciple of Aristotle, desirous of improving upon the picture by his master, thought of an ideal city as one in which even half a dozen gentlemen could meet together to talk science, philosophy, and learning. He did not care about the arrangements of the rest of the world, if those half-dozen gentlemen could enjoy themselves in thought, and indulge in their philosophic and abstract reflections. That would be perfect happiness in this world. In fact, he believed that thinking was the ideal and the perfection of human happiness. But here we have a city in which not half-dozens but thousands of people assemble to think, and to talk on all the higher themes which I have indicated. If it is only to have had the gratification of coming here and receiving the hospitality of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and receiving the

compliments that have been paid to us, and likewise these high honours from the University, I must say that, if this great world congress were to end now, after having given us this one opportunity of meeting together, it would be a source of pleasure and gratification to us. I should fail in my duty if I did not thank you, Mr President, and you, gentlemen, his colleagues, in the name of the guests, for the compliment you have paid to us on this occasion. We are here as brothers. If the Universities speak of each other as sisters, Corporations can speak of each other in fraternal language; and we feel that when any advance is made in science or in practice by any one Corporation, when any brilliant triumph is attained by any one of these National institutions, it is accepted as an advance by, and a triumph for, ourselves as a whole.

Dr MOORE, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, who also replied to the toast, said—I rise to thank you for the very kind reception you have given us. I never was so overwhelmed with hospitality in all my life as I have been during the last three days. I am not going to inflict upon you the pedigree of the body I represent, but I may say that it was incorporated in 1627, and was re-incorporated in 1688. It is a very curious fact connected with the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, that the man who did most for it was born north of the Tweed. That gentleman flourished about the year 1640, and in those days he was State physician to the then Earl of Essex. He attained the highest distinction that we could give him, and I may tell you he came from Aberdeen, and his name was Dunn. This Sir Patrick Dunn was one of the leading physicians in Dublin in his day. He was President of the College from 1680 to 1688, and immediately after the incorporation of the College he was appointed President again. When his will was opened, it was found that he had left his estate to found a Professorship of Physic in the College of Physic in Ireland. I allude to these facts to show how closely we are allied to you in Scotland.

Time being limited, Dr Wheeler and Dr Fergus did not speak.

Lord Provost HARRISON, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said—I have very great pleasure indeed, in the name of the guests, in thanking the President and Fellows of this very

ancient and vigorous Corporation for their kindly hospitality, which we have enjoyed very much. I am sure we have also enjoyed the charming little speeches which have been made. Dr Smith has discharged his duties with great acceptance, and I am sure he deserves our warmest thanks.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said—I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting you here. I am sure it is an occasion that I shall never forget, and I hope the occasion is one—I think it is—that you will never forget. I trust you will never forget the charms of “Caledonia, stern and wild,” and that the foreign guests, when they return to brighter scenes and more genial climes, will sometimes realise the feelings of one of our bards when he answers his own question by saying—

“Why do those cliffs of shady tint appear
More sweet than all the landscape shining near?
’Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.”

I trust that you will look back with pleasure upon this visit to Scotland; and when you remember auld Scotland, I trust you will not forget the Royal College of Surgeons.

The company then dispersed.

STUDENTS' RECEPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY GUESTS.

As the morning wore on, the centre of interest was shifted to the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, where arrangements had been made for a meeting under the auspices of the Students' Representative Council, which had been generally looked forward to as one of the most important items in the Festival programme. Promoted by the Executive Committee of the Council, this gathering was intended to give the general body of students, who necessarily could not participate in the other indoor events, an opportunity of seeing and hearing a number of our distinguished visitors, and at the same time to enable the foreign guests to see the students as a body. About 1200 undergraduates are understood to have been in town at this time, and most

of those must have been present in the area of the hall ; while the remaining space, save the platform, which was reserved for speakers, University guests, and professors, was densely crowded with ladies, friends of the students, and citizens, to whom tickets had been freely issued. If the body of the hall showed a marked contrast to the brilliant scene of the previous day, its appearance was none the less suggestive. On Thursday the benches were filled with men who had won their spurs, and been hailed by Christendom as leaders in philosophy, literature, and science ; on Friday the same area was occupied with youths, full of hope and promise, whose buoyancy of spirit found expression in the loud-voiced chorus, and the hearty cheers with which they greeted their Rector and foreign friends on their appearance upon the platform. With all this flow of spirits it is gratifying to record that, from first to last, the conduct of the young men was of the most exemplary character. There never was seen in Edinburgh such an orderly students' meeting of the size. They evidently felt they were playing the part of hosts, and did it with the greatest courtesy, even though several long speeches were delivered in foreign tongues ; and altogether our visitors must have taken away an excellent impression of the Edinburgh students.

Of the proceedings generally, it need only be said that the Rector made an excellent chairman, and that all the speeches were worthy of so interesting an occasion. It is not every day that such a galaxy of talent can be got together on one platform as Mr Russell Lowell, Professor Beets, M. de Lesseps, Virchow, Helmholtz, Pasteur, and Laveleye, Count Saffi, Robert Browning, and Lord Reay. The meeting in this respect was a memorable one, and will be looked back to by all who took part in it with the most pleasurable recollections. The speech which will no doubt attract most attention was that made by Dr Virchow, who took advantage of the opportunity to explain his attitude towards Darwinianism, which, he said, had been greatly misunderstood in this country. The meeting altogether was another triumph of the principle of "representative government" ; and to the Executive Committee of the Students' Representative Council great credit must be accorded for the complete success of all their arrangements.

It was ten minutes to eleven o'clock when the doors were thrown open to the students, who entered with such a rush that the entire area of the hall was filled in about five minutes. In about a quarter of an hour every seat was occupied, and every passage, save that kept clear for the entrance of distinguished strangers, crowded with people, who did not grudge standing for an hour or two in order to witness so interesting a spectacle. The time that elapsed between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings the students whiled away after their usual manner by singing snatches of popular airs. Punctually at half-past eleven o'clock the Rector entered the hall, preceded by the Bedellus with the mace, and accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alexander Grant), Mr Lowell, the American Ambassador, Lord Provost Harrison, Rev. Professor Beets, M. de Lesseps, Mons. Pasteur, Professor Virchow, Count Saffi, Mons. Laveleye, Lord Reay, Sir Lyon Playfair, the Earl of Galloway, and a large number of members of the University Senatus. The appearance of the procession of celebrities was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering, the students rising to their feet and waving their hats.

The LORD RECTOR (Sir Stafford Northcote), who, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers, said—Gentlemen, we are drawing to the close of a most interesting week, and I believe that those who have been good enough to pay this city a visit and to take part in the rejoicings of the University, and I may add of the city also, on this interesting occasion, have been greatly pleased with all they have hitherto seen, both in the University and in the city and neighbourhood. But there was one sight which it was especially desirable that they should have an opportunity of seeing in a proper manner, and that was the great body of the students. I know that it will be a satisfaction to the distinguished men who have visited us on this occasion, to have an opportunity of coming face to face with you and making your acquaintance. And I am also sure that to the whole body of you it will also be a matter of the greatest and of the most lasting satisfaction that you have the opportunity of coming into personal communication with those distinguished men, of whom several will, I hope, address you in the course of this morning's proceedings. It is an opportunity such as I will not merely say

you may never have again in your lives, but such as I venture to think will be given to very few men indeed to witness again—I mean, the collection of so many men distinguished in various branches of literature, of science, and of art, as those who are brought together on the present occasion.

I should be unpardonable if I were to take up your time now, because I may have other occasions from time to time of visiting you. I, therefore, will not stand between you and those whom you may have no other opportunity of seeing or hearing. But I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you, on my own part, and on the part, I may say, of the other University authorities, for the excellent conduct which has been displayed—for the zeal with which the students have thrown themselves into this festival, and for the part which they have taken in providing entertainments, and in every way making themselves responsible for assisting to entertain and to render agreeable the visit of our friends. I feel sure that I am speaking that which is in the minds of all of you when I say, that you will all look back for many a year to come upon this celebration with feelings of pride and gratification, and with a determination that nothing shall ever allow the University of Edinburgh to fall short of the position to which it has now by the favour of its friends attained. Gentlemen, I am going to call upon several of our friends who were here yesterday, and who received honours and degrees, to say a few words to you, and the first whom I will call upon is a gentleman thoroughly well known to all students of every class, and known not only in this country, and not only in his own United States, but known all over the world as one of the great ornaments of the literary world—I mean the Minister of the United States, Mr J. Russell Lowell.

His Excellency J. RUSSELL LOWELL, who was received with cheers, said—My Lord Rector, Mr Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen, and Fellow-Students,—I confess I am very deeply touched by the kindness of your reception. I had feared that my engagements were such that I could not be here this morning. But I could not bear to give up the chance of seeing you face to face—the chance of having perhaps one of the greatest pleasures that falls to a teacher, and I for twenty years was a teacher—I do not know whether a very good one—the pleasure of looking into

young eyes. It is a bath of youth, a bath of hope. It is restorative, invigorating. I shall only say a very few words to you this morning—for I did not intend to speak at all—and the fewer, perhaps, the better. You will pardon me, but I am exceedingly tired. I do not like to speak, and what one does against his will—though the moralists tell us that it is good for us—takes a great deal of the life out of one. Perhaps that is what life is given us for. But I was going to say a few words to you which were suggested by the very pretty sight I saw the other evening, and which I watched from the window of my hotel as it went by—I mean your torchlight procession. It seemed to me emblematical. It suggested to me two reflections—one of them pathetic and the other hopeful. One of the things, perhaps, that is saddest to a teacher is that he remains and sees passing before him this endless procession of young men, comparable to that bird of the Anglo-Saxon king, which flies in at one end of the lighted hall from the darkness and out at the other into the darkness. That is something of a sad reflection. But, on the other hand, as I looked at your torches, I thought how high, how sacred, how anxious, how full of incalculable consequences, the office of teacher is, or may be. When I looked at your torches, I thought of the familiar passage of the Latin poet about “lamps of life that pass from hand to hand.” Sometimes we teachers have the good fortune—it is not often—but sometimes we have the good fortune to light them; and as I saw you march away I felt that it was your destiny—the destiny of the students—to carry them down to the future, and to hand them on to your successors. I will not detain you longer, further than to express my great satisfaction, the great pleasure and interest that all your guests must have felt in this ceremonial which has been going on for the last two or three days, and which has been successful beyond all possible expectation. Nothing could be more interesting, and it seems to me that you are singularly fortunate in being able to carry with you such a tradition into life, and the memory of having stood face to face with so many eminent and remarkable persons.

The LORD RECTOR here read a letter from Professor Donders, Utrecht, who said he had been obliged to give up his visit to Edinburgh, but thanked them for the opportunity offered of

delivering a short address to the students, and conveyed the expression of his great sympathy and his best wishes for their glorious University.

The Rev. Professor BEETS then said—Standing on my feet on this great occasion, and standing before you in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in the presence of your *Alma Mater*, I venture to say a few words. What must they be but a strong expression, what can they be but a very feeble expression of the warmest sentiments for Scotland, for Edinburgh, for the Universities, and for the noble young generation which I now see before me? Scotland, religious Scotland, commencing all its great and small proceedings with prayer, and doing itself the honour and the benefit of revering the Lord more openly than many a country in our present day; historical Scotland, with its Bruce and Wallace, its Black and White Douglasses, its Mary Queen of Scots—the Queen of beauty, of frivolity, and of misfortune; Scotland, to which Columba brought the Gospel, to which John Knox brought the Reformation, and where the stern Covenanters stood for their convictions, and bled and died for their sincere faith; romantic Scotland, with its hills and lochs, its dales and glens, and linns and braes—

“ O Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child,”

—Scotland, where it has been justly said that beauty is laid in the lap of terror; poetic Scotland, whose Burns has written “Scots wha hae wi’ Wallace bled” and “John Anderson, my jo”; Scotland, where the illustrious Walter Scott, himself a later minstrel, sang his ‘Lay of the Last Minstrel’—

“ Whose withered cheek and tresses grey
Seemed to have known a better day,”

—where he told those wondrous tales of ‘Waverley,’ of ‘Old Mortality,’ and, best of all, perhaps, ‘The Heart of Midlothian,’ never to be forgotten, always to be read, and read all over the whole globe;—can I cease to love this land as a Christian, as a Presbyterian Dutchman, and as something of a poet? I admire Edinburgh, “Auld Reekie,” and in every sense Modern Athens. I saw her for the first time thirty years ago from the top of Arthur’s Seat—which I descended rather on the wrong side,

and was fearfully afraid of getting down—and I have seen her often since then, always extending, always embellishing herself. I have seen many a change, but there is always permanent beauty and unchangeable hospitality. I myself, and all the guests present, have experienced its hospitality on a large scale, and I shall not cease to cherish her even more than I admire her. The University of Rutherford, the defender of Presbyterianism; of Chalmers, the rich-minded apologist of Christianity,—the University of so many great men, whose names I need not mention, because they are in all the heads and hearts of the present company, that University endowed me yesterday with the greatest honour which she could bestow, and for which I feel as grateful as a man of my age can be.

Now, I come to you young men. I come to you with the feelings, not of a professor, but of one who remembers that he has been a student himself—with the feelings of an old man with a young heart, for I can say that the sacred fire is still burning within me, and that I am as great an enthusiast for beauty and youth as ever. I remember my younger days. When I think of those happy years when I was a student, I sometimes think that I owe as much to my co-students as to my professors—even more perhaps. Yesterday, on this platform, I had the honour of presenting to the Chancellor the address of the University of Utrecht. Upon the cover in which it was wrapped you might have seen the arms of the University of Utrecht, being the arms of the city of Utrecht, with a radiating sun over it, and these few words—*Sol Justitiæ illustra nos!* I had a great mind to speak a word at that time, but it was not the rule, though some of the guests could not restrain their feelings. If I had been allowed, I had a great mind to say—*Illustret et vos viri amplissimi, honoratissimi, clarissimi, illustret et magnam professorum coronam alumnorum frequentiam doctam senectutem juventutem generosam spem patriæ.* But now I come to the arms of your own University. What do we see at the bottom? I see a castle—a castle made by human hands, but standing upon a rock of God's making. Is it the Castle of Edinburgh, or is it an emblem of your University, a stronghold for truth, defending it against ignorance, error, prejudice, bigotry, and all the other evils, not by means of the monstrous and unmanageable Mons Meg, but with solid proofs and

sound arguments. Then I see on the top a thistle—the emblem of Scotland. You don't have many roses in Scotland, although I think I see many roses here. The emblem of warlike Scotland—*Nemo me impune lacessit, Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*—no, they cannot be the arms of your University. They must be the *carduus benedictus* of your Medical School. And then, last of all, in the centre what do I see? An open book. What is it? The emblem of all precious knowledge, open to all, and offered by the University to all. I now come back to Walter Scott. When that great and illustrious man, that embodiment of all the good qualities and virtues of Scotland, the personation of all that is noble in his race—when this good man was on his couch of pain, which was to become a bed of death, he asked for something to be read to him; and when asked, “Of what book are you speaking?” he replied, “How do you ask? There is but one Book.” The bravest student and the most learned scholar may come to a point when, after having read so many books, he may also say, “There is but one Book”—not because that one to which I allude, and the name of which you pronounce within your hearts—not because that book is a book of science or for promoting science, but because it is a book of wisdom, and of heavenly wisdom, preventing a man and a scholar from becoming a desperate thinker or a learned fool. Now, all hail and prosperity to Scotland, to the city of Edinburgh, to the University of Edinburgh, to the young generation I see before me, to all the students in all times, from generation to generation, from centennial to centennial. *Dixi*.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE then said—The speaker upon whom I have now to call is a gentleman of world-wide fame, and one concerning whose great vigour in removing any obstacles that stand in his way, even in the greatest difficulties, has been a wonder to us all; but the wonder has been partly solved by my being informed this morning by M. de Lesseps that he is of Scottish extraction.

M. DE LESSEPS, who was received with loud cheers by the audience upstanding, spoke in French to the following effect¹—I am happy to speak before an audience composed of studious and enthusiastic youth. I regret not to be able to speak English,

¹ This translation has been revised by Mons. de Lesseps.

and it is an example for you that young men must learn foreign languages. Nothing is done without personal work, and the work of those who have gone before us, with the circumstances in which they were placed. Every man has in his own heart the means of succeeding, according to his origin and family. I remember that my friend Sir Stafford Northcote has re-established friendship between the three kingdoms—England, Ireland, and Scotland—and France. My family is of Scottish descent, and I am alone in France in bearing the name of Lesseps. The Lesseps, Lessels, and Lascelles are Scottish names. One of my ancestors was in the Scottish Guard in France, and he settled in Bayonne, and became a captain of gendarmerie. His name was Bertrand de Lesseps. He was entrusted with the duty of arresting King Henri Quatre of France. Instead of arresting him, however, he disobeyed the order of Henri Trois, and allowed Henri Quatre to escape. It is since then that the family remained in the service of the kings of France. Again, when James II. died at St Germain, a Lesseps had been attached to the person of King Louis Quatorze. The works of these ancestors of mine have been very useful to me in connection with the cutting of the Suez Canal. My father was sent to Egypt by the French Directorate after the Peace of Amiens, and he was entrusted with the duty of finding a native chief sufficiently energetic and intelligent to overthrow the power of the Mamelukes, whose disastrous rule had ruined the country, and been the cause of the French expedition to Egypt. My father went to Constantinople, and he found an intelligent vigorous man, Mehemet Ali, who was born in Macedonia, the mother country of Alexander the Great. That man had only one hundred men under his orders, and he could neither read nor write, and he was very proud to have been chosen by the representatives of France to govern Egypt. Later on, in 1832, when I went myself as Consul-General in Egypt, I was well received by Mehemet Ali, who remembered that he owed his situation to my father. While the diplomatic body was congratulating him on the victories of his son in Syria against Turkey, he dwelt especially on this point, that he did not intend making war with his suzerain, but intended to help him. He told the foreign representatives, "You see that young man" (pointing to me)—"I was very kindly treated

by his father, and at that time I was so ignorant, and had such a bad reputation, that once after a dinner in which silver plate had been stolen, I did not dare to return to M. de Lesseps' house, as I was the only man who could be suspected of having committed the theft." It was very bold and courageous on the part of a man who was in the height of his power to make such a statement. This succession of circumstances helped materially to the success of the Suez Canal, as such a work could never have been done all at once. I have been frequently attacked—not in Scotland, but in England—and these attacks have been favourable to my undertaking. I cannot forget that twenty-eight years ago, when I made a tour of twenty-two public meetings in the principal towns of England and Scotland, I came to Edinburgh, where I received the most cordial hospitality under the auspices of the University. In a public meeting in this town a resolution was carried, setting forth that the work of the Canal would be useful to humanity. This resolution was afterwards carried in many towns, and it allowed me to find the necessary capital to form our company. I must remind you that it is to Sir Stafford Northcote that I am indebted for the removal of political difficulties, and acknowledgment of the privileges of the Canal.

In 1849 I was sent as Plenipotentiary Minister to Rome by a Legislative Assembly of 900 members, to negotiate with the Triumvirate—of which Count Saffi here present was a member—and to put a stop to the progress of a French general who had exceeded his orders. I wished to work for the future independence of Italy. I have always been a Liberal, and I resigned my position rather than change my politics. It was then that I studied the scientific works made by the French expedition in Egypt, from which have resulted all the practical antecedents of the Canal scheme. At the beginning all the engineers wanted that the Canal should be a freshwater one. I was not at all an engineer, but, notwithstanding what has been often said, a diplomatist. I was of opinion that the Canal should be a maritime one. I must recognise, however, that it is only with the help of engineers that great enterprises are successfully carried out. There is no difference of level, as is often thought, even at the present time, between the two seas. That idea was expressed by Lepère,

who, owing to difficulties of survey, was not able to ascertain that the seas were on the same level. He thought there was a difference of nine metres; and people generally had the idea that the Mediterranean, if the Canal was opened, would empty itself by the Canal into the ocean and would submerge Egypt. I was soon convinced that it would be an easy task to cut through the desert, which I had so often traversed on a camel, without thinking that one day I should pierce it through. I must publicly recognise that it is the people of Egypt who have rendered the realisation of the Canal a possible task. I was charged in England with wanting to re-establish forced labour. But that is not true. Said Pasha wanted freedom of work for his people, and I helped him by taking 20,000 men out of a useless army of 30,000. Naturally, these 20,000 men were very happy to be paid for the work—a thing they had never experienced before. These fellahs alone excavated a sandy hill at El-Guisr, extending 20 metres above and 10 metres below the level of the Canal. These men had only spades and picks; machinery was not used at that time. The material excavated on this length of 20 metres was carried away in bags, called in Egypt *couffins*; and the engineers have calculated that all these bags laid out in a line would have represented a distance thrice the circumference of the earth. It was the English opposition which helped the carrying out of the Canal—especially by men having had to be replaced by machinery. I engaged one very clever man, who had been a student in the École Polytechnique, and who afterwards had worked in England. He invented those powerful dredgers, 20 metres in height, which in their operation deposited the material at a distance of 75 metres beyond the bank by means of an inclined passage. It is with this same kind of plant that the Panama Canal will be cut. At the present time they are building in America dredgers which will extract 5000 cubic metres in ten hours. We have 80 millions cubic metres to extract. The work is going on with the co-operation of English and American engineers, under the superintendence of a French one; and amongst the workmen there are 15,000 negroes from Jamaica. They came very freely for the wages offered. Very soon this great work will be finished, and will afford to the whole world a great boon due to wealth and science. I will conclude by thanking your Lordship and all connected

with the University for the cordial greeting which has been extended to us on this occasion, and it will be one of the best souvenirs of our visit.

Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin, who also met with an enthusiastic reception, said—I should have wished to speak to you in your own language, but as I only received the invitation to this meeting on arriving in London, it was impossible for me to prepare a good address; therefore I beg to be excused if I make a modest German speech. The learned doctor then proceeded with his speech in German, of which the following is a translation:—

In considering what to say that might be of interest to a group of students, I remembered that I should be speaking in this hall not only to Scotland, but to England, Ireland, the Colonies, and the whole English-speaking world. I knew that great subjects were discussed in your University, in the wide range of which the teachings of this school were largely in accordance with my own. Among the matters which have a common interest for us, I am in such cordial sympathy with you that there is only one topic on which there may seem to have been some disturbance in the happy relation which subsists between us. On that matter, therefore, you will allow me now to speak to you—I mean the position which I am supposed to have taken up towards the teachings of Darwin. The opinions which I expressed have, in some English publications, been much misunderstood. I never was hostile to Darwin, never have said that Darwinism was a scientific impossibility. But at that time, when I pronounced my opinion on Darwinism at the Association of German Naturalists at Munich, I was convinced, and still am, that the development which it had taken in Germany was extreme and arbitrary. Allow me to state to you the reasons on which I founded my opinion.

Firstly, Darwinism was interpreted in Germany as including the question of the first origin of life, not merely its manner of propagation. Whoever investigates the subject of development comes upon the question of the natural origin of life. This was not a new question. It is the old *generatio equivoca*, or *epigenesis*. Does life arise from a peculiar arrangement of inorganic atoms under certain conditions? We can imagine oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen coming together to form albumen,

and that out of the albumen there was produced a living cell. All this is possible; but the highest possibility is only a speculation, and cannot be admitted as the basis of a doctrine. In science it is not speculation that decides, but facts: we arrive at truth only by investigation and experiment. I need not say that this demand of science for proof, instead of speculation, was long ago made in England. Ever since the time of Bacon it has had a home amongst you. We may concede that *generatio equivoca* is a logical possibility. But it is important for you students always to bear in mind the great distinctions between the construction of logical possibilities and their application in practical life. If you try to shape your conduct simply according to logical possibilities, you will often find yourself coming into violent conflict with the stern facts of existence. Let me give you an illustration. In recent times, the fact of the presence of minute organisms giving rise to important processes has been recognised, not only in medicine, but in connection with agriculture, and various industries. It was of the utmost importance to determine whether these organisms were originated *de novo* in decomposing bodies, or were produced by similar pre-existing organisms, and introduced from without. Ten years ago it was possible to admit the spontaneous generation of microbia. But here sits M. Pasteur, the man who has demonstrated by means of direct experiment that, in spite of all logical possibility, all known microbia found in decaying matter are descendants from similar ancestors. No man would now be justified in practical life in acting on the possibility of a *generatio equivoca* of microbia. A physician who finds himself in presence of infectious disease among his patients, or an agriculturist whose crops are blighted, or a man engaged in the production of alcohol or sugar by fermentation, must set himself to discover what brings about the changes that he has to deal with; he must see that organisms are there which have been imported from without, and must then inquire whence they have been derived. The physician who has to combat an epidemic dare not act as if the germ were spontaneously produced in any patient. Such is the difference between logical possibilities and the practical work of daily life. Every teacher of science must lead his students to suppose that each living being that he meets must have had a father and mother, or at least one or

other of them; and every scientific conclusion maintains that one generation is legitimately descended from another precisely similar. That was one consideration that led me to warn my fellow-countrymen against developing a system out of logical possibilities. At the very time when we were getting free from the chains of former dogmas, we seemed to be in danger of forging new ones for ourselves.

The second question concerning Darwinism had regard to the descent of man, whether from apes or from any other vertebrate animal. Was there anywhere a pro-anthropos? In regard to this question, I thought that the existence of such a precursor of man was a logical possibility, perhaps a probability. Only I found, to begin with, that it was a purely speculative question—not one raised by any observed phenomenon. No pro-anthropos had ever been discovered, not even a fragment of him. I had myself long been specially occupied in making prehistoric investigations to get near the primitive man. When I began these studies, twenty years ago, there was a general disposition to arrive at this discovery. Everybody who found a skull in a cave, or a bone in the fissure of a rock, thought he had got a bit of him. I wish you specially to notice that the smaller the fragment of skull, the easier it was to make it out to be the skull of the pro-anthropos. It was never thought of where the entire skull was in hand. When the upper part of the cranium alone—the calvarium without the face and the base, as in the case of the Neanderthal skull—was discovered, it was easy, by changing its horizontal position, by elevating either the anterior or posterior part, to give the impression that it had belonged either to a being of a superior or inferior race. You can make the experiment with any calvarium. If you procure a series of diagrams of skulls, placing them over each other, you may make them appear similar or dissimilar, according as you choose one or another fixed point for bringing them into relation. I should like to impress upon you that every discovery of that kind should be received with caution and scrutiny. In my judgment, no skull hitherto discovered can be regarded as that of a predecessor of man. In the course of the last fifteen years we have had opportunity to examine skulls of all the various races of mankind—even of the most savage tribes—and among them all no group

has been observed differing in its essential characters from the general human type. So that I must say that an anthropological teacher has not occasion to speak of a pro-anthropos except as a matter of speculation. But speculation in general is unprofitable. As Goethe says—

“ Ein Kerl der speculirt
Ist wie ein Thier auf oeder Heide,
Vom boesen Geist umhergeführt.”

(A speculating fellow is like a beast on a barren heath, led about by an evil spirit.)

The day before I gave the address in Munich to which I have referred, Haeckel had gone so far as to propose to introduce into our schools a new system of religious instruction, based upon the doctrine of the “Descent of Man”; and it seemed to me necessary to guard against the danger of constructing systems of doctrine out of possibilities, and making these the basis of general education. Very different is the zoological aspect of the question. This is the most important portion, as treated by Darwin himself; and here we must recognise that the greatest advance has been made in consequence of his ideas in our understanding of the progressive development of organs in the different classes of animals. From the earliest period the organisation of man has been regarded, and can only be regarded, as an animal organisation; and therefore, from a zoological point of view, the body of a man must be regarded as belonging to the animal kingdom. That I do not wish to deny. This day ten years ago Liebig died. I recall his memory at this moment to repeat one of his memorable sayings—“Natural science is modest.” He meant that science should be modestly confined within the limits of observation. Every man who goes beyond that sphere becomes a transcendentalist, and transcendentalism has always been dangerous to science.

Professor HELMHOLTZ, who was cordially greeted, and who received a loud cheer on beginning to speak in English, said—I shall be very short, and because I have the intention to be very short I shall speak in English. I would not venture to make before you a long English speech, because my English is not quite of a refined type. Now I am an old man—(“No, no”)—and I have worked through all my life for science, and I have had a good deal of experience how science develops and how

scientific people develop. Therefore I think the best which I can give you in the short time at my disposal is that I should indicate to you some of my experiences and information relating to this point. What I have to say is not new in principle. It is very old. It was Socrates who first said that the principal thing that a wise man had to do, was to know what he knew and what he did not know. This is true till this moment. When I was young I wished to study physical science; but at that time physical science did not give a livelihood as it does now. Our young physicists can find employment in our Universities. The study of natural philosophy in all its branches is everywhere kept up by numerous students, who can find employment in the telegraph offices, the electric establishments, and elsewhere. At that time these did not exist. My father was not a rich man. He told me that if I was to study physics, there were only two ways—either to become a teacher of mathematics in one of our higher schools, or to study medicine. I preferred medicine. It was not my inclination, but I went. Now at that time medicine was rather old. It was an old science, derived from Hippocrates; and much of that which had been established by Hippocrates in his writings—facts as well as theories—had gone on to that time, now about fifty years ago. Medicine at that time was full of what I might call false rationalism—that is to say, the people believed that if they could get any kind of theory which seemed to explain the facts, that kind of theoretical knowledge was something much better than a pure knowledge of facts, and they were mostly inclined to derive consequences from their theories even against the facts.

Now I must say that it was not of my own will that I entered on the study of medicine, but it has greatly helped me in my future proceedings. I saw what was needed. There is, indeed, a difference between practical men and theoretical scientists; because you see a theoretical scientist, when he cannot solve a problem, he lets it alone. Very soon he is completely quiescent about it. "This is a point," he says, "which cannot be answered at present." But an engineer or a medical man is in another position. Now I was a medical man, and it came to be hard upon me to stay at the deathbed of one of my patients and ask myself if all was right—if everybody had done what was his due.

And I could not always answer that all was right. Of course, no single medical man can be held answerable for what the whole assemblage of medical men have not yet found out. A single individual has neither the force nor the time to do it all by himself; but a single individual ought to do his part in this way. And I found that I could not answer myself these questions in the manner I would have liked to have answered them; and therefore I thought that the first duty was to go and study the theory of life, and the processes going on in the living body. I became a physiologist. At that time there were many young medical men in the same position, and we began to doubt and to speak out our doubts, and to see how we could attain to better knowledge; and in this we were not alone in Germany. The same thing occurred through all Europe, and medicine has developed in the most remarkable way. During I may say the last fifty years, it has made more real progress than perhaps during the two thousand years before that. And the cause has been that medical men began to look to the facts, actually and humbly acquiescing in the facts, and learning to criticise all theories in the severest way, to study nothing but the facts, and to seek truth only on this foundation of facts. I am one who has lived through this great development. I was rather impartial, because I ceased to be a medical practitioner. I saw it like a spectator, as I myself was not a party. Therefore it was more striking to myself. I had still as much of medical and physiological knowledge as I required to have for judging of the facts; but I fear that the young medical men who now enter the study of medicine have no idea of the state in which it was at that time, and that this great lesson of scientific history could be lost for them. But it is not medicine alone in which this kind of false rationalism has done much harm. I see the same thing in many of our political theories and in other sciences, and what I wish to say to you is to warn you against this kind of false rationalism, and be true to the facts.

M. PASTEUR, who on rising was welcomed in a hearty manner—the audience rising to their feet and waving hats—spoke in French as follows:—

Messieurs,—Nous avons en France un proverbe dont je ne vous garantis pas l'exactitude, mais comme je vais m'en servir,

vous me permettez d'en faire une vérité. Ce proverbe dit, "Il n'y a que la variété que plaise." Vous avez entendu d'éloquentes paroles en anglais et en allemand. Je vous parlerai en français. Ma préférence, il est vrai, obéit à une raison majeure, et ceci me rappelle une anecdote. Henri IV., après une conquête, racourait la contrée soumise. Un Provost lui dit : Sire, nous n'avons pas tiré le canon à votre approche pour cent raisons, toutes plus fortes les unes que les autres. La première, c'est que nous n'avions pas de canon. "Je vous dispense," répondit Henri IV., "des quatre-vingt-dix-neuf autres." Vous me dispenserez également, Messieurs, de toutes les bonnes raisons que je pourrais invoquer si je vous dis simplement que je ne sais pas l'anglais. Vous m'avez demandé de venir au milieu de vous, et de vous adresser quelques paroles. Votre invitation m'a rendu très fier. J'ai traduit l'expression de votre désir en pensant que j'avais pu contribuer au progrès de la science. Vous m'avez en outre comblé de joie, parce que j'ai toujours aimé la jeunesse. Du plus, loin qu'il me souvienne dans ma vie d'homme, je ne crois pas avoir jamais abordé un étudiant sans lui dire, Travaille et persévère. Le travail amuse, et seul il profite à l'homme, au citoyen, à la patrie. A plus forte raison vous tiendrai-je ce langage. L'âme commune, si je puis ainsi parler, d'une assemblée de jeunes gens est formée tout entière des sentiments les plus généreux, parce qu'elle est voisine encore de l'étincelle divine qui anime tout homme à son entrée dans le monde. La preuve de cette affirmation vous venez de me la donner. En vous voyant applaudir comme vous venez de le faire les hommes qui s'appellent de Lesseps, Helmholtz, Virchow, je me suis senti ému jusqu'au fond de l'âme. Votre langue a emprunté à la notre le beau mot d'enthousiasme—les grecs nous l'avaient légué—*ἐν θεός*, un dieu intérieur,—c'est sous l'impression d'un sentiment presque divin que tout à l'heure vous avez acclamé ces hommes supérieurs. Un de nos écrivains qui a le mieux fait connaître en France et en Europe la philosophie de Reid et de Dugald Stewart disait en s'adressant à la jeunesse dans l'avant-propos du meilleur de ses ouvrages, "Quelle que soit la carrière que vous embrassiez, proposez-vous un but élevé. Ayez le culte des grands hommes et des grandes choses." Les grandes choses ! Vous en avez un exemple sous les yeux. Ce centenaire ne restera-t-il pas comme un

des plus glorieux souvenirs de l'Ecosse. Les grands hommes ! Dans quel pays, en vérité, leur mémoire est-elle plus honorée que dans votre patrie ? Mais si le travail doit être le fonds de votre vie, si le culte des grands hommes et des grandes choses doit s'associer à toutes vos pensées, cela ne suffit pas encore. Efforcez-vous d'apporter dans tout ce que vous entreprendrez l'esprit de méthode scientifique fondée sur les œuvres immortelles des Galilée, des Descartes, et des Newton. Vous surtout, étudiants en médecine de la célèbre Université d'Edimbourg, qui, formés par des maîtres éminents, avez des droits aux plus hautes ambitions scientifiques, inspirez-vous de la méthode expérimentale. C'est à ces principes que l'Ecosse doit les Brewster, les Thomson, et les Lister.

The following is a translation :—

Gentlemen,—We have in France a proverb, of which I do not guarantee you the exactitude, but as I am going to make use of it, you will permit me to take it as true. This proverb says, "It is only variety which pleases." You have heard eloquent words in English and in German ; I shall speak to you in French. My preference is determined by a strong reason, and that recalls to me an anecdote. Henri Quatre, after a conquest, was passing through the subdued country. A Provost said to him : "Sire, we have not fired cannon at your approach, for a hundred reasons, each more strong the one than the other. The first is, that we had no cannon." "I excuse," replied Henri Quatre, "your mentioning the ninety-nine others." You will excuse me equally, gentlemen, in regard to all the good reasons which I could summon up, if I tell you simply that I do not know English. You have asked me to come among you, and to address to you some words. Your invitation has rendered me very proud. I have translated the expression of your desire as implying that I had been able to contribute to the progress of science. You have, moreover, overwhelmed me with joy, because I have always loved youth. As far back as I can recollect, I do not believe that I have ever approached a student without saying to him, "Work and persevere." Work amuses, and it alone profits the man, the citizen, and the native land. I have yet a stronger reason for holding to you this language. The common soul, if I may so speak, of an assembly of young men is formed entirely of the most generous

sentiments, because it is still nearer to the divine spark which animates every man on his entry into the world. The proof of this affirmation you have just given me. In seeing you applaud, as you have done, men who bear the name of de Lesseps, Helmholtz, and Virchow, I felt moved even to the bottom of my soul. Your language has borrowed from ours that fine word enthusiasm—the Greeks had bequeathed it to us—*ἐν θεος*, a God within,—it is under the impression of a sentiment almost divine that just now you have greeted those superior men. One of our writers, who has best made known in France and in Europe the philosophy of Reid and of Dugald Stewart, said, in addressing youth in the preface to the best of his works—"Whatever may be the career you embrace, set before you an elevated aim, and practise the worship of great men and of great things." Great things! You have the example of such under your eyes. Shall not this Centenary remain as one of the most glorious recollections of Scotland? Great men! In what country, in truth, is their memory more honoured than in your native land? But if work ought to be the foundation of your life, if the worship of great men and all great things ought to associate itself with all your thoughts, that still does not suffice. Strive to carry into all you undertake the spirit of scientific method founded upon the immortal works of the Galileos, the Descartes, and the Newtons. You, above all, students in medicine of the celebrated University of Edinburgh, who, taught by eminent masters, have a right to cherish the highest scientific ambitions, inspire yourselves with the experimental method. It is to those principles that Scotland owes the Brewsters, the Thomsons, and the Listers.

Count SAFFI, rising amid loud cheers, said—Feeling unprepared to speak, so as to express in a suitable manner my warm and cordial sympathy towards you, and labouring, moreover, under the difficulty of very defective acquaintance with the oratorical forms of your noble language, I will not repeat the error I committed yesterday of detaining you with a long speech. But I must say that, being the representative of the oldest University in Europe, and getting old myself, I acknowledge with the most hearty and, I may say, paternal feeling your kind welcome, your kind reception. And allow me to add, that the grand, the noble, the inspiring feature which struck me chiefly in this celebration of

your Tercentenary was the harmony, the union—the intimate union—between religion, patriotism, and science, which has presided over all the proceedings connected with this festivity. I deeply feel that such faith and moral power are the foundation of all earnest display of the faculties of man and of the greatness of nations: that moral strength which supported your forefathers in their struggles for religious and political freedom, and whose deficiency, but too evidently, alas! constitutes the great want of Catholic countries, and is the one chief source of our weakness, owing to the decay of the old belief and the still undefined aspiration to a new one, which will reawaken the conscience of man to a true genuine feeling of the dignity and higher calls of his nature. Now, I am happy to be able to take home to my countrymen your noble example, and to try and convince them of the necessity of the union to which I have alluded—the union of the moral element with the scientific and the merely intellectual in the work of life. My faith in the Eternal Ideal is comforted, is confirmed, by seeing before me this noble gathering of young men, who represent the hope, the promise, and the force of a noble future for the present generation, and for many generations to come.

Professor LAVELEYE, Liège, said—As I am unable to speak fluently enough in English, and as my own language is Flemish, which is not very well known, I ask permission to address to you a very few words indeed in French. He then proceeded as follows: *Quiconque s'occupe de science s'imagine volontiers que la branche à laquelle il a voué sa vie est la plus importante de toutes. Vous me pardonnerez donc de dire qu'à mon avis l'économie politique, ou plutôt, la science sociale, la sociologie, est, après la philosophie, ou la religion, l'étude qui mérite le plus de fixer actuellement l'attention des jeunes gens. En tout pays la question sociale arrive à occuper le premier rang. Voyez, plutôt, chez vous: vous avez la question agraire, en Irlande surtout, mais même en Angleterre. Vous avez aussi la terrible problème de la misère récemment posé devant vous, en termes éloquents, par le 'Bitter Cry of Outcast London.' En Allemagne, vous voyez les progrès du Socialisme démocratique d'un côté, et de l'autre, le Socialisme d'Etat franchement adopté par le Prince de Bismarck. En France le problème social a déjà, plus d'une fois,*

provoqué la guerre civile, et ensanglanté les rues ; et en ce moment même une importante commission siège à Paris pour étudier la crise économique. Vous parlerais-je du Nihilisme en Russie, de la *Mano Nigra* en Espagne, de l'état de siège contre le socialisme proclamé récemment à Vienne comme à Berlin ? Il est hors de doute qu'un profond travail de décomposition et de récomposition agite la Société jusque dans ses fondements.

Qui que vous soyez, et quelle que soit votre spécialité, jeunes étudiants, vous ne pouvez rester indifférent à ce mouvement, car il vous enveloppe de toutes parts. En voyant cette lave en ébullition, on peut rappeler ces mots inscrits sur une pierre au pied du Vesuve, *Res vestra agitur*. Autrefois la solution du problème social était très simple. D'une part, il y avait le conseil de la charité ascétique : Faites l'aumône. D'autre part, l'Economie politique orthodoxe vous disait : Le monde marche conformément aux lois naturelles. Quand chacun est libre de poursuivre son intérêt, le bien-être général est réalisé, car chacun fait ce qui lui convient. D'ailleurs dans le "struggle for life," au sein de la société comme dans la forêt primitive, les mieux adaptés aux circonstances, les plus forts, l'emportent, les faibles sont éliminés, et ainsi se fait le progrès.

Mais nous ne pouvons plus accepter l'aumône comme une solution ; et en même temps la conscience humaine proteste contre l'égoïsme déifié, et contre le principe : Il est bon que le plus fort triomphe, car la force est le droit. Il nous faut donc reprendre la question à nouveau. C'est pour tous un devoir, car tous nous devons en quelque mesure à nos semblables. C'est par l'amour des autres, par la charité, non par l'égoïsme, que se sont accomplies toutes les grandes choses. Considérez tous ces nobles édifices dans lesquels nous avons été successivement réunis. Qui les a élevés ? Est-ce l'égoïsme ? Non ! c'est la Religion, c'est la Science, le dévouement à une grand idée. Oui, comme vous l'ont dit mes illustres collègues de France et d'Allemagne, il faut étudier les faits. Mais dans les sciences sociales qui ont pour objet l'homme, être moral et libre, cela ne suffit pas : il faut poursuivre un idéal. Sachez bien *ce qui est*, mais chercher aussi ce qui doit être. Mais comment aborder le problème ? Permettez moi de vous dire en deux mots, très humblement, ce que j'en pense. Ouvrez d'un côté—à gauche—les Economistes, Adam Smith et

Stuart Mill ; mais de l'autre côté—à droite—ouvrez l'Évangile. Et si jamais il y a désaccord, suivez avant tout l'Évangile, car entre le Bien, le Juste, et l'Utile il ne peut y avoir véritablement contradiction. Rappelez vous cette admirable et profonde parole de Jésus, qui mettrait fin à nos maux et à nos discordes si elle était écoutée—*Cherchez d'abord la justice, et la reste vous sera donné par surcroît.*

The following is a translation :—

Whoever occupies himself with science, would fain believe that the branch to which he has devoted his life is the most important. You will pardon me, then, if I say that, in my opinion, political economy, or rather social science—sociology—is, after philosophy or religion, the study which at present most deserves to fix the attention of young people. In every country the social question is beginning to occupy the first rank. Look first, even among yourselves : you have the agrarian question, chiefly in Ireland, but in England also. You have, likewise, the terrible problem recently placed before you in eloquent terms by 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London.' In Germany, you have on the one hand democratic socialism, and on the other hand State socialism frankly adopted by Prince Bismarck. In France, the social problem has already more than once provoked civil war, and stained the streets with blood ; whilst, at this very moment, an important Commission is sitting at Paris to study the economic crisis. Need I speak to you of Nihilism in Russia, of the Black Hand in Spain, or of the state of siege against socialism recently proclaimed both at Vienna and Berlin ? It is beyond a doubt that a profound work of decomposition and of reconstruction agitates society even to its foundations.

Whoever you are, and whatever may be your specialty, young students, you cannot remain indifferent to this movement, for it surrounds you on every side. Seeing this lava in eruption, one recalls the words inscribed upon a stone at the foot of Vesuvius, "*Res vestra agitur.*" Formerly, the solution of this social problem was very simple. On the one hand there was the counsel of ascetic charity—Give alms. On the other hand, orthodox political economy said : The world progresses in accordance with natural laws. When each one is free to pursue his own interests, the general welfare is realised, for each one does what suits him.

Moreover, in the "struggle for existence" in the midst of society, as well as in the primeval forest, those best adapted to circumstances, the strong, survive, the weak perish, and thus we progress.

But we can no longer accept charity as a solution ; and at the same time the human conscience protests against such deified selfishness, and against the principle that it is good for the strongest to triumph, for "might makes right." We need, therefore, to reconsider the question. It is a duty for all, for we all owe ourselves in some measure to our fellows. It is by love of others, by charity, not by selfishness, that all great things have been accomplished. Consider all these noble edifices in which we have successively assembled. By whom were they raised ? Was it by egotism ? No ! It was religion ; it was science ; it was devotion to a grand idea. Yes ! as my illustrious colleagues from France and Germany have told you, one must study facts. But in the social sciences which have for their object man a moral and free being, this is not enough : it is necessary to have an ideal. Know well what is, but also seek to know what ought to be. How then approach the problem ? Permit me to tell you in two words, very humbly, what I think of it. Open on the one side, the left, the political economists, Adam Smith and Stuart Mill ; but on the other, the right, open the Gospel. And if ever there should be a disagreement between them, follow before all the Gospel, for between goodness, righteousness, and utility there cannot be any real contradiction. Recall to yourselves that admirable and profound word of Jesus which, if it were listened to, would put an end to all our miseries and discords—"Seek first righteousness, and the rest shall be added to you."

Lord REAY, who was next called upon, said—It cannot be difficult for a Scotsman to speak in the name of young Scotsmen and in their presence on this occasion, because the simple message which I have to convey in your name is that we thank those illustrious gentlemen, the representatives of foreign countries, for their presence on this occasion, and for the words of wisdom they have spoken. But what is to be the result of your welcome ? This cannot and ought not to be a barren ceremony—a battle of words. It should be for this great University the beginning of a new life. It should teach us the lesson that what

we want is what learned institutions constantly want—reform ; and we will go to our Government and tell them that after this Tercentenary it is their duty to come to our assistance, and to make it possible for the University of Edinburgh to arise out of this commemoration rejuvenated. We can with confidence ask for new wings with which to take a fresh flight, and we know that they cannot be refused to us, so that we may present on another festive occasion to these gentlemen, not only a fully equipped Medical Faculty, but a fully equipped Faculty of Law, a fully equipped Faculty of Theology, and a fully equipped Faculty of Science, which will raise up men as eminent as those we have heard to-day. Let me say in your name that we feel deeply indebted to the representative of the great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. We ask him to give to his countrymen the expression of our feelings of gratitude, not only that they feed us—because we are painfully aware that without them we should perish—but that they send us what is more precious than food, intellectual food and literary products, such as those of their minister, who represents them in England with so much ability. I go from the New to the Old World, and I ask Count Saffi to tell his countrymen that we watch with pride and pleasure the development of a united Italy, that we admire the means by which the finances of Italy have been brought to a state of prosperity which certainly was not dreamed of in the days of Cavour. We ask him to tell his countrymen that we are aware of their progress in every branch of knowledge, and that we are also quite conscious of the strength of their navy in the Mediterranean, which we hope will always act in alliance with ourselves. Allow me to tell the representatives of the Republic of France, that we in Scotland have the same sympathy for their great country which our ancestors had. And as M. Pasteur has admitted that he does not understand English, perhaps you will allow me to show him that we have not forgotten the language which Mary Stuart used, and to address him and M. de Lesseps for a few minutes in French. Turning to M. de Lesseps, Lord Reay, speaking in French, said—

Mons. de Lesseps ! Nous vous remercions pour les paroles sympathiques, que vous nous avez adressées ; nous reconnaissons en vous l'ancien diplomate, l'ingénieur né, mais avant tout l'ami

du commerce international. Comme écossais nous admirons votre indomptable énergie, qui ne recula devant aucun obstacle, et comme un écossais ne lâche jamais prise, nous ne vous lâchons ni vous, ni votre Canal, depuis que vous nous avez appris que vous étiez écossais, et que par conséquent votre œuvre est écossaise. Mons. Pasteur! Vous avez arraché à la Nature des secrets qu'elle ne cachait que trop soigneusement, si non avec malice; nous vous saluons comme un des bienfaiteurs de l'humanité d'autant plus que nous savons que vous admettez l'existence de secrets dans l'ordre spirituel, qui nous ont été révélés par ce que vous venez de nommer l'œuvre de Dieu en nous. Représentants de la France! nous vous prions de dire à votre grande patrie que nous suivons avec admiration les grandes réformes que vous introduisez dans toutes les branches de votre enseignement,—réformes qui sont pour nous les gages d'une rivalité bienfaisante et de relations de plus en plus cordiales, car les mésentendus sont le résultat de l'ignorance, ténèbres que le travail des savants dissipe.

Translation—

M. de Lesseps, we thank you for the sympathetic words you have addressed to us; we recognise in you the ancient diplomatist, the born engineer, but above all the friend of international commerce. As Scotsmen, we admire your indomitable energy, which did not give way before any obstacle; and as a Scotsman never lets go his hold, we do not quit hold either of you or of your Canal, since you have informed us that you were a Scotsman, and that, consequently, your work is Scottish. M. Pasteur, you have snatched from Nature secrets which she hid only too carefully, if not with irony; we greet you as one of the benefactors of humanity, so much the more that we know that you admit the existence of secrets in the spiritual world which have been revealed to us by that which you have just called the work of God in us. Representatives of France, we beg you to say to your great country that we follow with admiration the important reforms which you are introducing into all the branches of your teaching,—reforms which are for us the pledges of a beneficent rivalry, and of relations more and more cordial, because misunderstandings are the result of ignorance, darkness which learning clears away.

Continuing in English, Lord Reay said—And what shall I say to the representatives of Germany, of the country which in its army has probably the most perfect scientific instrument that exists. The message which we will ask these great men, Virchow and Helmholtz, to take to their country is, in the first place, a message to our beloved Princess Royal. We will ask them to tell the Princess Royal, who has never lost her great interest in the affairs of this country, that there is a youthful generation of Scotsmen growing up who are desirous of proving that they appreciate what H.I. and R.H. does in the domain of literature, science, and art, by imitating and following her illustrious Father. We can tell them, especially Professor Virchow, who, besides being a prince of science, is also a Parliamentary leader, that we watch with great interest what he and his friends are doing to create juvenile Parliamentary institutions, and perhaps juvenile Parliamentary institutions may have a lesson to teach us at a time when our Parliamentary institutions are getting—what shall I say?—a little into their senility. We will also ask these German representatives to tell their countrymen that we utter our best wishes for the prolonged life of their great and venerable Emperor, and for that statesman who did not allow party spirit to interfere with the creation of a great and united Empire—Prince Bismarck. May they long continue to be great in peace, as they have been great in war.

Now, I have only to address two other countries, whose intellectual vitality is great, and I will take them together, because at one time they were united, though now they are severed; but I believe that after their separation they have learned to esteem and like each other more than when they were united—I refer to Holland and Belgium. We will ask M. de Laveleye to say to his King how pleased we were to see that on a late occasion H.M. went to Holland to assure the Dutch of the friendly spirit which prevailed in his country for them. We will ask the venerable Professor Beets to tell his countrymen that, as their country became great by faith in the same principles by which our country achieved greatness, the bond of union between the countries is natural, and therefore likely to endure. We have heard of pro-anthropos (primeval man), and if he does exist, he is undoubtedly a Scotsman. And the reason why he does not emerge

out of his mysterious retreat is, that he is afraid that if he comes out he will be examined. Now I am sure I am speaking in your name when I say to these illustrious representatives of science here present, that we hope that if they come on another occasion they will be able to tell us something of the latest discovery of science—namely, a stimulant which, when the victim is under examination, not only reproduces in his brain, at immediate notice, the requisite answer, but even produces what the brain did not and could not contain. I cannot sit down without alluding to the great question which confronts us, and which confronts the gentlemen who have spoken to-day, and to which my friend, M. de Laveleye, alluded in very eloquent words. It is this—Democracy. If democracy inspires terror, it is on account of its ignorance; a wise democracy allied with the aristocracy of intellect need not cause any alarm. An ignorant democracy is likely to be impatient; because it is impatient it is likely to be rash; because it is rash it is likely to be disastrous. But what do you see here before you? The youthful democracy of Scotland, which intends to be wise, and therefore to be patient in the solution of every problem which is proposed to it, and therefore to be prudent, and, with God's blessing, to be successful. I have nothing more to add than to say this, that you young Scotsmen, representatives of the future of Scotland, accepting the traditions of your ancestors, will, like those runners of old, transmit the torch of science and its imperishable flame to another generation, so that it may be said of you, "*Lampada tradunt*;" and also that your motto will be the connecting link with other Universities and with international science everywhere: *Excelsior*!

Mr ROBERT BROWNING, in response to loud calls for a speech, rose amid enthusiastic cheering. Gentlemen (he said), the utter surprise with which this demonstration fills me, and the embarrassment consequent upon it, must be my excuse for not attempting to do more adequately what, I am afraid, would in any case be done by me most imperfectly. I am usually accused of my writings being unintelligible. Let me, for once, attempt to be intelligible indeed, by saying that I feel thoroughly grateful to you for the kindness which, not only on this occasion, but during the last two or three days, I have experienced. I shall consider this, to the end of my life, one of the proudest days I have spent.

The recognition you have given me, and all your kindness, I shall never forget.

The LORD RECTOR—Mr Browning has been good enough to say that his writings are generally misunderstood, but that must be due to his audiences. I am very sure that so intelligent an audience as that which I now see before me would have done ample justice to Mr Browning's address. But we are very much obliged to him for his presence here, and for the kind recognition which he has joined in giving you. There are several other distinguished guests who would have been glad of the opportunity of addressing you; but time is inexorable. We have all other engagements, and we must bring the proceedings to a close. It is impossible that we can do more than has been done. I thank Lord Reay in your name, I am sure, for the handsome and appropriate manner in which he has returned your thanks to the several speakers. In what he said, I am sure he has conveyed the sentiments of all of you. I am convinced that this day is a day which will be engraven upon the memories of all present; that you will often turn back to the privilege you have enjoyed, and that you will never forget the advantages which have been afforded to you.

Professor CHARTERIS then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings, which had lasted two and a half hours, came to a close.

UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

In the afternoon, at 2.30 P.M., the members of the University Musical Society gave a concert in the Music Hall, under the direction of their president and conductor, Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley. The hall, which retained some of the decorations erected on the occasion of the students' ball, presented an unusually bright and festive appearance. It was filled with a large and appreciative audience, which included many of the distinguished visitors. The choir, about one hundred and fifty strong, had evidently been selected from the members of the Society with a careful eye both to vocal quality and musical efficiency. They were supported by an orchestra of fifty-eight performers,

composed chiefly of Edinburgh and Glasgow instrumentalists—amongst them some students, but comprising also several members of Mr Halle's band. It was under the leadership of Mr Daly of Edinburgh.

The programme, so far as the vocal numbers were concerned, exhibited a reliance upon the past experience of the Society, which, in view of the short time available for preparation, was only judicious. All the pieces had been heard at previous University concerts, but it is doing no more than justice to the choir who sang them to say that they were never before heard to such advantage. The vocalists were almost uniformly in good time and tune; they sang with expression; and the volume of tone attained, especially in *ensemble* passages, was excellent. Professor Oakeley's setting of "Alma Mater," with which the concert opened, was given with great vigour. Equal fervour was imparted to Mendelssohn's noble "Festgesang" chorus; and the martial mood of Bishop's fine chorus, "Hail to the Chief," was also admirably embodied in the rendering. Sir H. Oakeley's setting of "Home they brought her warrior dead," in its choral form, is especially effective, and its interpretation on this occasion was marked by genuine pathos, and satisfying smoothness and delicacy. The quality of the voices was again noticeable in Bishop's humorous glee, "Mynheer van Dunck;" and satisfactory briskness and precision characterised the singing of four out of five national melodies in chorus, which formed a prominent item in the programme. One of these, "What's a' the steer," being unaccompanied, was a rather severe test of the capabilities of the choir, both as to steadiness and truth of intonation, and it was given in a fashion that left nothing to be wished. Handel's air, "O, ruddier than the cherry," was sung by Mr W. Sneddon with accuracy and taste; and Mr G. Watson gave Beethoven's love-song, "Ich denke dein," with artistic finish and vocal sweetness.

The orchestra acquitted itself wonderfully well. Two of the finest overtures in existence—Mozart's "Zauberflöte" and Weber's "Euryanthe"—were played with abundant spirit and sympathetic expression. Not less familiarity with the music and grasp of the composer's intention were shown in the performance of an interesting march from Sir F. Gore Ouseley's oratorio "St

Polycarp." The composer had the pleasure of listening to his own work, and was twice obliged to bow his acknowledgments of the appreciation of the audience. A string quintette and orchestral gavotte from one of Bach's suites, and Professor Oakeley's "Edinburgh" march, were the other instrumental numbers. Mr M'Ewen gave two short pianoforte pieces—a prelude in B minor of Chopin's, and a minuet and trio of Schubert's—with much artistic feeling and ample technical facility. Applause was frequent throughout, and several of the numbers, both vocal and instrumental, were encored. The concert closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

At 4.30 the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy held a reception in their galleries on the Mound, which was attended by a large and distinguished company. The guests, who entered by the east door, were received by the President, Sir William Fettes Douglas, who wore the insignia of the LL.D. degree, conferred upon him on Thursday by the University. The President was assisted by Messrs George Hay, secretary to the Academy, R. Gibb, J. B. M'Donald, W. M'Taggart, W. D. M'Kay, and J. Dick Peddie, M.P. Free communication had been established between the east and west galleries, and the fine collections of pictures covering the walls rendered it altogether unnecessary to call in the aid of the decorator. Some palms beneath the awning which led up to the door of entrance, a fine display of foliage and flowering plants in the lobby, and some charming little fountains that filled the air with delicate perfume, were the only unwonted features which a frequenter of the galleries could notice, were it not for the crowds of distinguished guests and the Academy officials in their brilliant livery directing the stream of visitors through the different apartments. Most of the eminent scientists and men of letters attending the Tercentenary Festival had accepted the invitation of the Council; and the company included, amongst others, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Rayleigh, Mr Robert Browning, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir W.

Thomson, Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart., Bishop Cotterill, the Dean of Faculty (Mr J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C.), Emeritus Professor Blackie, Colonel White, Colonel Fraser, Principal Shairp, Monsignor Smith, Professors Max Müller, Seeley, Stokes, Butcher, Calderwood, Flint, Chiene, Sellar, Adams, Baldwin Brown, Fraser, Tytler, Mackinnon, Cossar Ewart, Jenkin, and Sir H. Oakeley; Canon Dowden, Mr James Cowan, Dr Archibald Geikie, and many of the representatives from foreign Universities and learned bodies. The reception began at four o'clock, and for an hour and a half a constant stream of visitors passed into the galleries. At seven the reception closed. In the east galleries the band of the Gordon Highlanders played an excellent programme of music, while in the west galleries another equally attractive programme was contributed by the band of the Royal Scots Greys.

In the evening, from 9 till 10.30, there was an

ILLUMINATION AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

It was a happy thought that the festivities of the Tercentenary celebration should be wound up in this manner. The natural charms of the city had no doubt, during this memorable week, afforded our distinguished visitors much gratification; and if anything could add to the admiration of Edinburgh, as it is seen by day, it is the appearance at night of its principal thoroughfare and promenade illumined with variegated lights. Profiting by former experience, the Magistrates had issued orders for the regulation of the traffic, and special precautions were taken to prevent accident. No cabs were allowed at any stance after half-past seven o'clock, and vehicles of all descriptions were strictly prohibited after the same hour in the principal thoroughfares. In Princes Street, where the best view of the intended display was to be expected, and where, as a natural consequence, the crowding was sure to be most severe, careful measures had been taken to secure the safety of spectators and the protection of property. The railings of the Gardens were stayed inside with strong beams, and the entrances to the shops situated below the street level were also strongly barricaded.

The interest taken in the illumination was exhibited by the assembling in Princes Street and neighbourhood as early as seven o'clock of enormous crowds, who, as the evening wore on, grew even denser and more imposing, until it seemed as if the entire inhabitants were congregated on the streets. During the afternoon the arrival of special trains heavily freighted, and of ordinary trains much heavier than usual, had added enormously to the resident population; and towards half-past seven, when vehicular traffic was suspended, the concourse in Princes Street and the Bridges had assumed immense proportions. Although darkness had not yet fallen, many of the lights were already in full flare. As the daylight waned the illumination became more general; and when at last night had set in, the scene as witnessed from the west end of Princes Street was of the most gorgeous description. The whole mass of buildings lining the south side of the valley, from the North Bridge to the Castle, showed a magical play of light. Of the Castle itself, every parapet was outlined with flickering padelle, while thousands of lamps gleamed from the sloping ground beneath, and the Free Church College buildings, tastefully illuminated, had a truly picturesque effect. The buildings on the line of Princes Street were, for the most part, lit up and adorned, as were also many in St Andrew Square, Register Street, and Leith Street. The weather was most favourable for the evening's display; and as every rocket soared into the air, or coloured lights burned at various points cast a strange glare over the scene, the crowd gave expression to their gratification in loud cheers.

For about two hours before the time fixed for the illuminations a dense and constant stream of people had flowed from the south side of the city towards Princes Street; but the crowd was well ordered, and as troopers patrolled the principal southern thoroughfares and regulated the traffic, there was little or no inconvenience felt by sightseers. Seen from the south side of the valley, there was not much in the way of spectacular effect, and attention was chiefly directed to the fireworks, of which a good view was had from the Castle Hill. A glimpse of the illuminations at the Castle could also be obtained from this point, and crowds gathered on the Mound and in North Bank Street, which commanded the whole range of Princes Street and the Castle slopes,

with their lines of wavering flame. The parapets of the North Bridge were furnished with padella lights, arranged so as to take the form of arches, and the effect from a distance was very striking. Throughout the evening there was a large gathering in the Lawnmarket and High Street, where the chief attractions, apart from the fireworks, were the illuminations at the Royal Exchange and Fire-Brigade Station, in which variegated lamps were used with fine effect. Coloured lights were frequently burned at different parts of the street, while the numerous candles which everywhere filled the window-panes added greatly to the success of the display.

An excellent view of the illuminations as a whole was obtained from the Calton Hill, where also dense crowds assembled. From a spot to the west of Nelson's Monument, historically known as the favourite seat of Sir Walter Scott, the scene spread before the eye was magnificent in the extreme. On ascending, however, to the top of Nelson's Monument, an imposing panorama disclosed itself. Westward lay the finest street in the world, seen, when the coloured lights suddenly flashed, only to be filled from end to end with a moving mass of humanity. Nothing, however, could be finer than the effect as seen from this point of the illumination of the buildings on the south side of the central valley, beginning with the City Tanworks, continued by the North Bridge, the Council Chambers, and the Royal Bank, and finishing with the rows of padella lights that wound all over the Castle Hill. The general effect was occasionally heightened by the throwing of a flood of coloured light upon the Scott Monument, the spire of St Giles', or the National Monument, which were thus, for the time, detached from their background with weird and fascinating effect.

The firework display, for which elaborate preparations had been made, commenced about nine o'clock, at which hour all points commanding a view of the Castle Hill were densely packed with spectators. Thanks to the favourable weather, the fireworks proved eminently successful as a spectacle. There were no fewer than seventy-two items on the programme. The kindling of a dark red light on the east side of the Castle was the signal for commencing. A salute—aerial maroon—was followed by an admirable illumination of the trees and rocks of the Castle,

by means of 50 prismatic lights of various tints. The discharge of rockets, of stars of various hues, bombshells with showers of golden rain, and streamers of gold, and rockets with snakes, was exceedingly effective, and the programme was wound up at half-past ten o'clock with the firing off of a remarkably fine aerial bouquet, consisting of a girandole of 750 large rockets, dispersing stars of every known tint produced in the pyrotechnic art. The display elicited ringing cheers from the spectators, who shortly afterwards began to disperse.

DETAILS OF THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The scheme of illuminating the city had been heartily taken up by the Town Council, and indications were not wanting of readiness on the part of the citizens to back up the efforts of the Illumination Committee, of which Bailie Hall was convener. The lion's share of the necessary arrangements fell to be performed by the city superintendent (Mr Morham) and the firemaster (Mr Wilkins), and these officials creditably exerted themselves. Beginning with the Castle, the most prominent architectural feature of the city, padella lights were disposed over the walls and battlements in a very effective manner, while the walks and terraces of West Princes Street Gardens were similarly treated. Among the occupants of tenements in Lawnmarket and High Street, facing our leading central thoroughfare, about 5000 candles and candlesticks were distributed; and a great many of these lights were placed in the north windows of the Royal Exchange buildings. Over the archway leading to these buildings from the High Street, an exceedingly pleasing display was arranged by the firemaster. A gas crown was placed in the centre; while rising above the parapet, to the height of 20 feet, was a large metallic tree, carrying about 50 coloured gas globes and 200 oil-lamps, the top showing an illuminated star. There were two illuminated crystal stars on each side of the tree, and between the stars ornamental shields, with trophies of flags. The whole was connected with festoons of evergreens, from which were hung variegated lamps. Appropriate devices were placed in front of the fire station. A profusion of coloured lamps were employed, padella lights being ranged along the

parapet and skew of the roof, and carried along the cornice of the Police Office to Parliament Square. The Corporation arrangements, also, embraced a display of padella lights on the parapets of the North Bridge.

Of efforts made by private enterprise, there was most to be seen in Princes Street. Passing from east to west, the first attraction was an illuminated star on the Waverley Hotel. From the first floor of the new temperance hotel was displayed a transparency twelve feet long by six feet high, showing such mottoes as "Knowledge is power;" as also figures significant of the triumphs of astronomy, the steam engine, and the printing press; a portrait of Sir Walter Scott in juxtaposition with a representation of Rob Roy in the Tolbooth; and one of Robert Burns, accompanied by a picture of Tam o' Shanter riding his "grey mare Meg." At the west corner of the same buildings was a square transparency bearing the word "Waverley." Along the balcony of the premises of Mr Thomas Stevenson, Chinese lanterns and padella lights were arranged in a pleasing manner; and there was an illuminated star over the shop-door of Messrs E. Pass & Son. The Windsor Hotel and Philp's Hotel had beautiful transparencies, the last-named establishment exhibiting two illuminated crowns and a Prince of Wales' feathers. The windows of the Free Church College and of the National Security Savings Bank were filled with candles; and padella lights, to the number of between 400 and 500, were effectively placed on that side of the Bank of Scotland which commands a view of Princes Street. In various other parts of the city illuminated designs were exhibited on business premises.

At 10.30 P.M. there was held a

STUDENTS' SYMPOSIUM.

This took place at the Drill Hall, and proved one of the most successful, as it certainly was one of the most pleasant, of the great meetings of the week. The students and their guests numbered upwards of two thousand, and completely filled the place of meeting. Ten o'clock was the hour announced for the commencement of the entertainment which the Representative

Council had provided, but private engagements and the illumination of the city occasioned a delay of more than half an hour, and it was almost eleven before the first part of the programme had been well begun. Meanwhile the feature of the meeting—its absolutely free-and-easy character,—the entire absence of stiffness or formality,—the desire on the part of every one to amuse and be amused, and to enter into the spirit of the occasion—had become sufficiently manifest. Pipes, cigars, and the usual essentials of the smoking-concert, for such the symposium was, were on every table; conversation had become general and animated; and the entire appearance of the great hall, crowded as it was in every part, suggested a meeting resolved on genuine fun and enjoyment. As a matter of course, the guests of the students as they arrived were very warmly cheered—the great ovation of the evening being of course reserved for Sir Stafford Northcote. The Lord Rector, and several of the distinguished foreign guests, were also received with much enthusiasm. Among those on the platform were Lord Reay, Count Saffi, Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Principal Sir Alex. Grant, Sir Joseph Lister, Professor Masson, Professor Butcher, Professor Kilpatrick, Professor Rutherford, Professor Dickson, Dr Story of Roseneath, Dr Cameron Lees, Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley, Professor Tait, Sheriff Nicolson, Professor Mackinnon, and, indeed, most of those who took prominent parts in the celebrations of the week. It was remarked that a very large proportion of guests from foreign countries occupied conspicuous places, and entered thoroughly into the fun, which, after the Lord Rector had spoken, became fast and furious. It was almost midnight before the Lord Rector rose to make the formal speech of the evening.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, on taking the chair, was cheered again and again. He said—I know by the experience of to-day how well and how kindly students of this University can keep silence to listen to speeches that are addressed to them, and I hope that in the very few words that I must offer you this evening that you will allow me to speak to you as friends and as constituents. Now, I tell you first of all what is the uppermost sentiment in my mind at this moment. It is pride in the good conduct of those whom I represent. A more intelligent or a more worthy audience to be addressed than that which assembled

in the hall this morning, it has never been my good fortune to witness ; and I know that the impression produced upon many of our distinguished foreign visitors by the manner and bearing and intelligence of the audience whom they had before them this morning, was of a very remarkable and favourable character. You know that by the great advance of this University, and by the attention which has been drawn to it by the proceedings of this week, you have now assumed in the eyes of the country a much higher position than you occupied some years ago. But I am convinced that that position is one from which you will advance and never retreat. But we must not talk of business to-night. I only wish to have this opportunity of expressing my great gratification at the manners and bearing of the students, and my conviction that, by the institution of your Representative Council, you have taken a thoroughly wise step ; that you have organised that great element in the University—the student element—which is really the most important of the whole.

Well, gentlemen, we may have a little relaxation after what has been a pretty hard week's work for some of us, and I see that you thoroughly realise the maxim of Horace, *Dulce est desipere in loco*. I shall carry away a good many recollections of this week's meetings, but there is not one of them that I shall look back to with greater pleasure than to the very Bacchanalian invitation with which you have supplied us to-night. Very well chosen are the mottoes that you have put upon the card. There is one that I thought might have been added,—I mean the motto which your own Christopher North put as the heading of his 'Noctes Ambrosianæ.' I dare say a good many of you have not even read 'Noctes Ambrosianæ.' ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) Well, I am delighted to find that you have all done so. If a Scotsman does not know Scottish literature, he is indeed to be pitied. Well, now that you have all read 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' you will all remember the Greek lines in the heading, so I won't repeat them in case there may be any ladies present to-night. But I remember the English translation of them, or comment upon them, of which, perhaps, you will allow me to remind some of you :—

"There is a distich of wise old Phocilides,
An ancient who wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days,

Meaning, ' 'Tis right for good wine-bibbing people
Not to let the jug pass round the board like a cripple,
But gaily to chat while discussing their tippie ;'
An excellent rule of the jolly old cock 'tis,
And a capital motto to put to our Noctes."

Nobody can fail to see that there is great force in the advice of Phocilides and Christopher North. That is to say, in moments of relaxation and enjoyment you are not to sit silent and gloomy, but to indulge in a little lively and profitable conversation.

Gentlemen, the proceedings of this week will, I think, furnish profitable subjects of recollection, not only for the remainder of this year, but for a very considerable portion of your lives. All of us have moments to which we look back in our early lives and early training, and of which we are proud to say that we well remember this event or that event connected with our education. This is really a great event in the history of the University of Edinburgh, and you have had the privilege of being eye-witnesses of those wonderful gatherings with which we have been favoured. You will, I am convinced, not forget the pride which has naturally swollen the hearts of all who have been connected with the University during this time. I am pleased, indeed, to think that it has been my privilege to be among you on this occasion. There have been some clouds which have even darkened the proceedings of this week, and we can hardly separate without casting a thought upon them. The last thing I was asked to do in preparation for these proceedings was to address a request to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, to request him to attend and take part in the proceedings. I was also asked at the same time to prefer a request to your late gracious neighbour the Duke of Buccleuch to entertain His Royal Highness. It is indeed sad to think that scarcely a month—not above three weeks—have passed since it was a question whether these requests could or could not be complied with. We feel what a loss England has sustained in both these cases, and I am sure there is no part of the British Isles—no part of Great Britain undoubtedly—in which that loss has been more felt than in the city and University of Edinburgh. But although our proceedings have been saddened by the loss which came home

to us more intimately, perhaps, and more remarkably than to many other parts of the kingdom, although we have had these saddening reflections, still we have had much to be thankful for in every respect in connection with the arrangements of the meetings. We have had great success to look upon. The visitors who have come to us have been men of the greatest celebrity. They have given you an opportunity of seeing with your own eyes those whom you have known by reputation, and whose books, works, and teachings you have studied, and will continue to study. I think I will venture to say that the sight of these men has quickened and will quicken your appreciation of their fame and of their labours. It is something to have seen with your own eyes men like MM. Pasteur, Virchow, and Helmholtz; and I think you will better understand the work of the great Frenchman, M. de Lesseps, when you have seen the man, and heard him tell his own story; seen how he was entirely himself in his story, and that he accounted for his success by the fact that he was of Scottish extraction. I do not mean to interfere any longer with your enjoyment, and I can assure you I appreciate and share as much as any the pleasure of a little relaxation, and, encouraged as I am by the precepts on your card, and by your excellent arrangements, I shall do my best to spend as pleasant an evening as possible.

As soon as Sir Stafford had sat down, there were loud and general calls for Sir Lyon Playfair, who on rising was received with enthusiastic cheering. He declined to make a speech, but he would tell them a story. Lord Reay had said that if there could be a pro-anthropos, it would be found that he was a Scotchman, and Sir Lyon could tell them that the first two academic men in Europe were Scotchmen. And he proceeded to relate how, according to the old chronicler, in the time of the great Emperor Charlemagne, two Scotchmen went over to the capital which the Emperor had established at Aix-la-Chapelle. One was named Melrose and the other Clement. Scotsmen were always rich, and never travelled empty-handed. These men, arriving at the time of a fair, hired an empty booth; and they stood there from morning till night crying out, "Who will buy learning? Who will buy learning?" People thought they were mad. But the great Emperor sent for them at night, and asked

them whether they had learning to sell. They had. "What are your conditions?" The reply was—"Raiment to wear, food to eat, and pupils to teach." Charlemagne next day went to the Italian wars, and took Melrose with him; and Melrose founded the school of Pavia, which became a great University. Clement founded a school at Aix-la-Chapelle. When the Emperor returned to Aix, he had the students examined before him. Those who did well were put to his right; those who did ill were put to his left. It turned out that all those whom he had placed on his left were nobles of the land, and all those whom he had placed on his right were the sons of burghers; and, as the old chronicler said, his visage clouded as he noted the disgrace on the one hand, and as he turned to the poor men on the other, and promised them, as their reward, all the great abbeys. That was the first element of State graduation. That was eleven hundred years ago. But the story was worth remembering; for it might remind some of the distinguished foreigners now among them that Scotland was more intimate with them and with ancient learning than they supposed.

In reply to loud and repeated calls, Sir Alexander Grant rose, and was received with loud cheering. He had had, he said, no expectation of being called upon to make a speech—he had come to have a little relaxation. But, now that he was up, he rejoiced to have this opportunity to thank the students most cordially for the important part they had played in the festivities of the week, and for the great contributions they had made to the entertainment of their many eminent guests. The week brought out for the first time in the history of the University the student element. Before, they existed like isolated atoms, without any cohesion. Now they were a corporate body, and this fact was greatly owing to the wisdom and the exertions of the Representative Council and that triumvirate which guided its career—his friends, Dr Orme Masson, Mr Fitzroy Bell, and Mr J. F. Sturrock. Henceforth he hoped that the students would acquire a corporate life in all the Scottish Universities. He wished them great prosperity in what he conceived to be the new constitution which they had acquired in their Representative Council.

The DEAN OF FACULTY was next called upon, and, amid great cheering, told a couple of excellent stories. Then followed songs

by Sheriff NICOLSON and Professor RUTHERFORD, both gentlemen being received with great cheering.

Professor STOKVIS, Amsterdam, who was very warmly received, apologised for his absence from the reception of the morning by saying that, being in Edinburgh, and being charmed with its beauty, he desired to see the city, and the many interesting buildings which it contained. He could hardly express the pleasure he experienced in being present at the Tercentenary celebration of a University which was so great in the branches of natural science and of medicine. When he recalled the names of Bell, Lister, Simpson, Young, and Brewster, and when he saw around him the group of great men who now presided over the University, he could not help recognising the fact that this University was indeed a glorious institution. When he asked himself what made our English and Scotch Universities so great, one thing arose in his mind, and that was the harmonious development which they sustained and encouraged of the body and the spirit—the development and the cultivation of manly exercise with that of their mental powers.

After Professor Stokvis had resumed his seat, the Lord Rector intimated that Professor Stengel, Marburg, was charged with the conveyance of a special message from the German students to the students of this University. Amid the applause which this statement elicited—

Dr STENGEL rose and said that at the ceremonial on the previous day he ought to have told them that one of the first students of Marburg was Patrick Hamilton. He would now tell them that he had been charged by the Marburg students to convey to those attending Edinburgh University their hearty sympathy and cordial sentiments on the occasion of their interesting celebration. (Applause, followed by the audience singing "For he's a jolly good fellow.")

The Lord Rector, rising with the remark that he had been told by one of his friends that it was part of the duty of a Lord Rector on such occasions as the present to try whether he could tell a story, proceeded to narrate a couple of short anecdotes, in the latter of which—one hailing from his own part of England—he brought out the native dialect in excellent style. This practically brought the proceedings to a close—his lordship men-

tioning that, owing to his having to leave the next morning for London, he was afraid he must wish them good-night. He only hoped, he added, that they might often meet under circumstances similar to the present. At his suggestion, the audience afterwards sang "Auld Lang Syne" with great heartiness, and this having been followed by "God save the Queen," the assemblage dispersed shortly after one o'clock in the morning. As Sir Stafford Northcote left the hall he was loudly cheered.

An attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music had been prepared for the gathering, but it was not adhered to throughout. An opening was made with the "Masaniello" overture, after which came the chorus "Gaudeamus Igitur." Schubert's "Serenade" was sung with artistic skill and finish by Mr George de B. Watson, and told excellently. Mr F. W. Deas approved himself an efficient pianist in the rendering of two selections of Schumann's composition, and Mr Sneddon gave the "Troubadour's Song" (H. S. Oakeley) in pleasing style.

The company then separated.

Thus ended one of the greatest festivals ever witnessed in Edinburgh. Long may the recollection of it remain in the minds of our students, and stimulate them to fresh deeds,—deeds that shall ever maintain and increase the fair fame of our *Alma Mater*, and hasten the diffusion of that culture and wisdom by which all may be enabled to make their lives and work valuable to their country and to their fellow-men.

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, 1884.

Date of Institution.	<i>Chancellor.</i>	Appointed.
1859.	The Right Hon. John Inglis, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1868
	<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i>	
1859.	Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1868
	<i>Rector.</i>	
1859.	The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., D.C.L., LL.D.	1883
	<i>Principal.</i>	
1852.	Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.	1868
	<i>Representative in Parliament.</i>	
1868.	The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. &c.	1868
	Re-elected 1874 and	1880

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The Principal, <i>ex officio</i> .	
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The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, <i>ex officio</i>	
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T. Graham Murray, Assessor, nominated by Rector	1883
D. Rutherford Haldane, M.D., LL.D., Assessor, elected by General Council	1883
A. Campbell Fraser, D.C.L., LL.D., Assessor, elected by Senatus	1881
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	Elected by	Appointed.
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Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh	" "	Feb. 1884
The Hon. Lord Kinneir	" "	Dec. 1881
Sir T. J. Boyd	Town Council	June 1882
John Boyd, Esq.	" "	Dec. 1882
Duncan M'Laren, Esq.	" "	Dec. 1882
The Right Hon. George Harrison, LL.D., } Lord Provost of Edinburgh	" "	Feb. 1884
Secretary—R. Bruce Johnston, W.S., 66 Frederick Street.		

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